BO… BRANC… OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SO…

MAY
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,616—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle "Glentromie" "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th May.
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th June.
BL PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	9th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
*b*AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May
POSEIDON	S. Morsa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	1 th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the y previous to sailing.

or further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th May 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.
S. S. "DAMASCUS."

THE well-known steamship "DAMASCUS," 3,700 tons, Commander A. H. Douglas, will leave Bombay for London on or about the 18th of May.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with electric light throughout. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passages are now available, and for particulars as to plans, passage-money, &c., please apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, 11th May 1889.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain FRAME, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a. m., on 19th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Arabia.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 17th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 17th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May 1889. Agents.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE.
MACIVER LINE.

S. S. "LYCIA," Captain FLETCHER, R. N. R., will sail for LIVERPOOL or PLYMOUTH on or about the 24th May.

Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess. Liberal allowance of Luggage. Fare Rs. 375.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Apply also to

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Shipping Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar	18th May.

THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s.s. "MALACCA," will sail as above on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Mandvie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SULPHONAL-BAYER.

REFRESHING SLEEP may be secured by the use of Sulphonal, and without any of the harmful effects of Morphia, Chloral, and other hypnotics.

Dr. William Macvie writes in the *Medical Press*, June 13th, 1888, as follows:—

"In a series of 120 cases in which the drug was used the best results were obtained.

Per oz, Rs. 1-9.

KEMP & Co, Ld., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
Season—1889.

EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—at most REASONABLE PRICES.

Our intimate acquaintance enables us to promptly Outfit for any Route.

RELIABLE QUALITY ONLY.
12½ Per Cent. Cash Discount.

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HOAR & CO., TRAVELLERS' BOMBAY. OUTFITTERS

TOBACCOS!!
MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

				Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per	1	lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	,,	½	,,	2	0
Golden Block Mixture	,,	1	,,	3	4
Do. do.	,,	½	,,	1	12
"Rifle" do.	,,	1	,,	2	0
Golden Bird's-Eye	,,	¼	,,	0	14
Golden Fleece	,,	½	,,	1	12
Virginia Honeydew	,,	½	,,	1	12
Latakia, Finest Syrian	,,	½	,,	1	12
Old Judge	,,	¼	,,	1	4
Pioneer	,,	½	,,	1	8
Old Rip	,,	½	,,	1	8
Old Gold	,,	½	,,	1	12
Three Castles	,,	¼	,,	1	0
Richmond Mixture	,,	¼	,,	0	12

AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS.

Golden Block	per lb.	Rs.	3	0
Bright Honeydew	,,	,,	2	8
Cavendish (Tennant's)	,,	,,	1	4

WARRANTED fresh, pure, and sound.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

THE APPROACHING MONSOON.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to inform their numerous Patrons that they are now landing Special Supplies of Stores, Preserved Provisions, Wines and Spirits, &c., &c., to meet the requirements of many of their Constituents, who find it necessary to lay in a Sufficient Stock to carry them through the Monsoon. The Stores and Preserved Provisions are of the finest quality, and are obtained only from those Houses whose names stand in the highest repute.

It should be particularly noted that every Article sent out by Treacher & Co. is guaranteed.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
HAMS AND BACON—	
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs., per lb.	1 0
Ham Boiled, 2lb. tins ...each	1 7
Wiltshire Bacon, flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each... per lb.	0 14
Wiltshire Bacon, in cut ,,	0 15
Wiltshire Bacon, in tins of about 2 and 4 lbs. each... per lb.	1 3
BUTTER AND LARD—	
Choicest Danish Butter, in 1lb. tins, per tin	1 6
French Butter, best quality, ½ lb. tins. ,,	0 10
Hog's Lard, in 1 lb. tins ,,	1 0
CHEESE—	
Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each ...per lb.	0 13
Double Gloster, in cut ,,	0 14
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only) ,,	0 13
Gruyere, on cut ,,	0 14
Cheddar, in tins of about 2 lbs. each. ,,	1 2
Gruyere, in tins of about 4 lbs. each. ,,	1 2
Parmesan, grated, in large bottles ...each	1 3
TONGUES—	
American Lunch Tongues ...per tin	1 10
Sandringham Lunch Tongue ,,	1 0
Savoury Tongue, Belgravian ,,	2 0
Ox Tongues, dried, in tins ...each	5 8
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table in tins ,,	6 0
Do. Prime Pic-Nic ...per tin	2 2
Do. Paysandu ,,	2 2
Ox Cheek, Collared ,,	0 13
SOUPS—	
Cressi, Gravy, Green Pea, Julienne, Kidney, Soup and Bouilli, Mulligatawney, Mutton Broth, Vegetable ...1 lb. tins, each	0 10
Hare, Ox Cheek, Mock Turtle, Hotch-Potch, Ox Tail ...1 lb. tins, each	0 12
PRESERVED FISH—	
Anchovies, in Oil ...per bottle	0 14
Caviare, real Russian ... per tin	1 8
Cod, fresh ...1 lb. tins ,,	0 10
Do. Roes, fresh ,,	0 10
Digby Chicks ,,	0 11
Haddock, fresh ...1 lb. tins ,,	0 9
Do. Findon ,,	0 11
Do. kippered, Blanchflower's. ,,	0 11
Herrings, fine, fresh ,,	0 6
Do. kippered ,,	0 11
Do. *a la* Sardine, small tins ,,	0 12
Do. Red, Selected fish ,,	1 0
Do. in Tomato Sauce ,,	0 13
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon ,,	1 8
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad ,,	0 9
Mackerel, fine, fresh ,,	0 8
Do. kippered ,,	0 15
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's ,,	0 14
Do. American, pint tins, ,,	0 8
Pilchards, in Oil ,,	0 12
Salmon, fresh, American ... 1 lb. tins ,,	0 10
Do. do. Crosse and Blackwell's ...1 lb. tin ,,	1 4
Sardines, in oil, finest quality, single tin. ,,	0 7
Do. do. ...double ,, ,,	0 11
Sardines, au Citron ,,	0 10
Do. do. ,,	1 0
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's ,,	1 3
Sprats, dried ,,	0 12
Thon Marine ,,	
Turbot, fresh ,,	0 12
Whitebait, real Blackwell ,,	1 2
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild, cured ,,	0 15
FRENCH PATES—	
Goose Liver (Pate de Gras) ... Truffled ...	3 4
Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux) Snipe (Pate de Becassines) Woodcock (Pate de Becassea) — Without Truffles, large tin.	2 14
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Truffled, small tin	1 10
PATES—	
Belgravian Pate ...per tin	0 14
Glencairn Camp Pie ,,	1 4
Ham and Chicken (*Crosse & Blackwell's*) ,,	0 14
Veal and Ham ,,	0 14
Yorkshire Game, small tins ,,	1 2
Do. Pork, do. ,,	0 14

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
COOKING AND TABLE SAUCES—		
Worcestershire, Treacher & Co.'s	per pint	0 13
Worcestershire, Lea & Perrin's Reading, Cock's Harvey's (by Lazenby)	½ pints 1 ,,	0 11 1 3
FISH ESSENCE—		
Essence of Anchovies, Burgess's	½ pt.	0 12
Do. do. Treacher's	1 ,,	1 3
SAUSAGES—		
Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's,	per tin.	1 0
Do. do. large size, do.	,,	1 12
Bologna do. do.	,,	1 5
Cambridge do. do.	,,	1 0
Do do. Belgravian do.	,,	1 4
Pork do. do.	,,	1 0
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's	,,	0 12
Do. do. small tin do.	,,	0 7
Norfolk Sausages do.	,,	0 12
Irish do. Matterson's Shamrock Brand do.	,,	0 13
Moir's Army Rations	,,	1 8
Do. do. Sausages	,,	0 14
BATH CHAPS, AND BRAWN—		
Bath Chaps, in tins of 2 to 4 lbs. each	per lb.	1 2
Oxford Brawn	per tin	0 12
Norfolk Brawn	,,	0 13
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—		
Artichokes	per tin	1 5
Asparagus, finest picked German	,,	2 4
Do. finest Californian	,,	1 6
Carrots, English	,,	0 6
Capes a l'huile		
French Beans (Haricot Verts)	,,	0 9
Macedoines, or Mixed Vegetables	,,	0 10
Mushrooms, preserved, ½ lb. tins	,,	0 7
Do. do. 1 ,, ,,	,,	0 12
Do. Black, Leicestershire	,,	0 12
Peas, English	,,	0 7
Petit Pois (*au Naturel*)	,,	0 9
Parsnips, English	,,	0 7
Turnips, English	,,	0 6
Bousquin's Julienne Nouvelle (dried mixed vegetable for soup)	,,	1 2
Chollet's Compressed "Vegetables Julienne," tins of 50 portions	,,	3 12
Truffles, in bottles	per bot.	1 10
TART FRUITS IN BOTTLES, CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S—		
Apples, Gooseberries Cranberries, Plum	Per bot.	0 11
Rhubarb	,,	0 10
Blackberries, Damson's Black Currants Cherries, Greengages Cherries & Currants, Red Currant	,,	0 13
Raspberries Raspberries & Currants	,,	0 14
JAMS—		
Apple, Plum Black Currant, Raspberry Damson, Raspberry and Currant Gooseberry, Red Currant Greengage, Strawberry	,,	0 7
Apricot, Cherry Peach Jam	,,	0 9
JELLIES—		
Black Currant	½ lb. tin	0 7
Red do.	1 ,,	0 11
Apple Jelly	1 lb. jars	0 9
Guava, Rosselle, Mango	2 ,,	1 0
MARMALADE AND HONEY—		
Orange Marmalade, Keiller's	1 lb. tin	0 6
Do. Cairn's, home-made	,,	0 9
Narbonne Honey	per bot	0 12
Quince Marmalade	per tin	0 12
Californian Honey, in Comb	,,	0 14
AMERICAN DESSERT FRUITS—		
Apples	per tin	0 9
Strawberries and Raspberries	,,	1 0
Appricots, Pears Greengages, Plums Pineapple Grapes, White Cherries Peaches	,,	1 6

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, &c.,
of the best Brands

HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,
including Stoves, Filters, Cutlery, and every Household Requisite.

GYMKHANA KIT AND IN-DOOR GAMES,
includes Cricket, L. Tennis and Golf Kit, &c. No other House in India can show such a Splendid Selection.

SPORTING AMMUNITION, ARMS, &c.
Treacher & Co. have achieved a very considerable reputation for their "Field Loaded" Cartridges.

JEWELLERY AND ELECTROPLATE AND FANCY GOODS.
A really fine Collection of the newest and most fashionable Goods is now being offered for Sale.

STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
Novelties in Writing Papers from De la Rue and Goodall, Artists' Colours from Winsor and Newton.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
of guaranteed purity from Howard, Morson, and other well-known Firms.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
Prepared in the Company's own Laboratory, with the finest Drugs, under the immediate superintendence of experienced English Chemists.

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES
of every description.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
PURVEYORS AND CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

ALLAYS IRRITATION AT ONCE AND LEAVES A CLEAR HEALTHY SKIN.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings. & Byculla Bridge.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co, LD., receive regular shipments of the above famed pianos for which they have been appointed **SOLE AGENTS** for the last five years.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE
New **TUNING APPARATUS** has rendered these instruments the most PERFECT PIANOFORTES for the severest climate.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Illustrated catalogues showing cash rate and hire purchase rate free on application at

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness, allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach. It furnishes to the Blood and System generally, in an agreeable form, those natural Saline elements which are of vital importance, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO. LD. BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

London, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

THE
HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

		Rs. a. Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear		8 0 to 16 8
Travelling Suits		30 0 to 35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.		45 0 to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters		48 0 to 55 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	,,	4 8
Best Oxford do.	,,	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		7 8 to 8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm		10 0 to 12 8
Dressing Gowns		10 8 to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	15 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	,,	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	,,	6 8
Warm Gloves	,,	1 8
Warm Mufflers		2 8 to 3 0
Travelling Caps	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz.	6 8
Best Linen Cuffs	,,	10 0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases		28 0 to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 0

		Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets		5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from	2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3 8
China Grass Slippers		1 0
Morocco Slippers		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes		5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 8
Woven Cholera Belts		2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each	1 8
Resais or Quilts	from	5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	,,	15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	1 8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags		1 8
Rug Straps		1 8
Leather Purses		2 0
Sovereign Boxes		2 0
Razors, ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		2 0
Nail Brushes		1 0
Tooth Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10 8
Nail Scissors	from	1 8
Penknives	,,	1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	,,	15
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	,,	8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.		6 8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each	10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters		4 8
Waterproof Coats		7 8
Air Pillows and Cushions		4 8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... £2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND ... ,, 1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS ... ,, 6,582,529

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TODAR MAL.
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri. These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

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With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket, *Cloth Limp Cover.*

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY,
MIKADO.

YUM YUM .... Miss GRACIE PLAISTED.
NAUKI POO .... MR. CHAS. HARDING.

THURSDAY,
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. G. T. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

THE Steamer "LARNACA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and is discharging in the stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods immediately, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense, as customary.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor, and presented for payment before the sailing of the Steamer, or will not be entertained under any consideration.

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY EDWARD EDLESTON PROCTER is AUTHORIZED to SIGN for us per procuration.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, this day, the 15th day of May 1889, at half-past three of the clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of business specified in the printed circulars posted to the members.

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

TO LET—A very desirable Second and Third FLOORS in Church Gate Street, Fort, open from all four sides and exposed to westerly seabreeze. Water laid on. Could be had whole or in part. Also a very large Shop on the ground floor. Could be had entirely or in part. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

FOR SALE, the property of a gentleman who has gone to England :—

Dinner Service, Stoneware. Price	Rs.	100
Breakfast ,, ,,	,,	60
Dessert ,, ,,	,,	50
Glass ,,	,,	35
Glass (various) ,,	,,	30

Apply to EDWARD D., care of this paper.

TABLE LAMPS.

SPLENDIDLY DECORATED with engraved or responsée work. Some of them oxidized and partially gilt with beautifully engraved ground glass globes, fitted with Silber's Patent Circular Burners. These Lamps present a very rich and novel appearance, and would make a handsome wedding present.

COMPLETE WITH GLOBE AND CHIMNEY.
Rs. 45 to Rs. 110 each.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE AND SONS,
COACH MAKERS, ESTABLISHED 1824.
520, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

CARRIAGES built to order, estimates furnished, outstation orders executed with dispatch, and repairs of all sorts done with care and promptitude under experienced management.

FOR SALE.—NEW "VICTORIAS" with fixed or moveable coach boxes, built of seasoned and sound material. Carefully finished throughout.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).
PANES.

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture, and most approved designs, famous for neatness and durability.

		Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed on four sides Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white	each	4 8	5 0
,, ,, brown, khakee, green, or indigo bleu	,,	5 0	5 8
,, ,, turkey red or turkey lilac	,,	6 0	6 8
,, ,, white, with broad turkey red borders	,,	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white	,,	7 8	8 0
,, ,, brown, khakee, green, or indigo bleu	,,	8 0	8 8
,, ,, turkey or turkey lilac	,,	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CASTINGS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of broken castiron chairs, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, where the same may be seen on application. Offers, which must be made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton of 20 cwts weighed over and delivered on the spot, and the date within which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed. Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest on any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th May, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NAGOO SAYAJEE hath contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest to or in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the purchasers, at their Office, in Rampart Row, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Foras Freehold, new Salt Batty Ground, situate near Elphinstone Road at Parell, in the Registration District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 47, 67, 175, Collector's new No. A-11930, new Survey No. 3-2642, containing by admeasurement one thousand, seven hundred, and ten square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Batty Ground of Govind Nana Thakoor, on the west by the Tulsee Water-pipes Road, on the north by the proposed Foras Road, and on the south by the Batty ground of Sir Dinsaw Maneckjee Petit, and which said piece of ground was formerly and is now vacant.—Dated 15th May 1889.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, & DINSHAW,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at their Registered Office, No 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd of May 1889 at 4 p.m. to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1888.

2nd.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
p. pro JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
W. N. FLEMING,
Attorneys to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
Bombay, May 13, 1889.

TO BE LET, from 1st June 1889, the BUNGALOW in the Sion Fort, now occupied by Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, at a monthly rental of Rs. 58, exclusive of water rate. Applications from Government Servants to occupy it will be received by the Undersigned until the 10th proximo.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 11th May 1889.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, in voluntary Liquidation).

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to import timber free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & COMPANY have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 3 for 4 p.m. exact time.

All that piece of land, with the factories, workshops, and buildings erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32, 21 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st May, of 1862, for a term of 50 years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the good-will of the business of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been carried on upon the premises for the last 15 years, together with the engines, machinery, tools and plant, &c.

The above property will be offered in one lot.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application either to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, or to the Undersigned, and from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

MACFARLANE EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Attorneys for Liquidators.
Bombay, April 22, 1889.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."

"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."

"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."

"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."

"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.
Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti-fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any out of 5 lots of old Iron and Steel aggregating about 63 tons, now lying in the Loco. Depot, Jabalpur, where the same may be seen on application.

Tenders must be made upon the Company's form to be obtained from the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Jabalpur, or from the undersigned.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th May 1889.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth Characters (European and Indian), 30 years, from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter, and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop (200 hands), also Carriage and Wagon Shops, including Saw Mill (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler, and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. This advertisement will appear on alternate days. Address replies to "M.E.B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

Rs. 6-8 — SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. — Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. — Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed
for two years.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

☞ FACTS! ☜
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	,,	153
TANDEMS	8	,,	16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs.	30 0
"PALE DRY."	,,	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,,	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,,	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,,	43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,,	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,,	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces.

This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.

N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury London.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports ports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SQUADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
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Price List on Application
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	..	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	..
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	..
Leibfrauenmilch	..	,, 21 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	..
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	..

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 11 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 38 0	,, 31 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 0	,, 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroe's **	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	..
E Sime & Co.'s	,, 19 0	..
A Doignon Fils & Co	,, 28 0	...
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	,, 30 0	..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	,, 26 0	..

BURGUNDY.
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	,, 23 0	...
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 23 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...
,, ,, *	,, 22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	...

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Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export, Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	
Ditto ditto	..	
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	..	0 10
French Beans	...	...
Peas for Soup	...	0 12
Spinage in Water	...	0 10
Mushrooms	...	0 10
White Cabbage	...	0 12
Small Sausages	...	1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	1 6
Liver Sausages	...	1 4

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Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

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FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

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DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK
50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs.	800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	,,	801
Do. 20 ,,	,,	200
Lamps for arc lights	,,	60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two.

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.

Apply for circular.

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Sole Agents for India.

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ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.
ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.
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LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.
NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.
5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.
THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.
Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents : F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

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GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.
1st May 1889.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 567,000.
REST	,, 152,000,

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
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and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager,
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

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For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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DAVID JACKSON
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7th January, 1889.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Offic
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS

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Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1
,, ,, ,, B ,,	,,	1
Calico Note and Envelopes	,,	0
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0
Do. do. Grey Calico	,,	1
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 1
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0 12
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	,,	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	,,	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet		5 0
Fascination Cabinet		6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th :—H. M.'s I. M. S. Clive, from Madras. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Kurrachee ; Bishopsgate (s), Cardiff ; Chilka (s), Mauritius ; and Patna (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Mecca (s), for Zanzibar, &c. ; Oriental (s), Marmagao, &c. ; Colaba (s), Rangoon ; and Elektra (s), Hongkong.

Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi on the 16th instant at 9-30 a.m.

Theft of Currency Notes.—Gopaldass Lilladhur, residing at Mint Road, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of thirteen currency notes for Rs. 5 each from his premises. A servant belonging to complainant, who has absconded, is suspected and is being sought for.

"The Mikado" at the Gaiety.—The sad and sudden death of Herr Braun last Friday caused the postponement of the production of "The Mikado," but to-night it is to be revived, with Miss Plaisted as Yum-Yum and Mr. Harding as Nanki-Poo.

Fire.—On Monday a cudjan hut at Nassick Road on the Port Trust estate took fire. The place belonged to Babajee Navora and was used as a store-room. The steam fire-engines from the several fire brigade stations in the city appeared soon upon the scene, but none were called upon to work, as a jet from a stand-pipe was found sufficient to extinguish the fire. The origin of the fire is not known and the damage done is estimated at Rs. 70.

An Alleged Deserter.—James Jones was charged before Mr. Shivshunker at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with deserting from the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade under section 154 of the Discipline Act of 1861. The Inspector in charge asked the Magistrate to discharge the accused, as the evidence against him was not sufficient for his identification with the person who was said to have deserted. The accused was accordingly discharged.

Culpable Homicide at the Arsenal.—Rama Luxman was charged before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of Shaik Hoosein Ballabhai at the Arsenal under circumstances reported in yesterday's paper. Superintendent McDermott, having stated the circumstances of the case, asked for a remand until the 29th inst. in order to instruct the Public Prosecutor. The case was adjourned accordingly.

Theft at a Jeweller's Shop.—Khooshall Hurjeewun, jeweller, Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police that on Sunday afternoon two Beni-Israelites came to his shop and asked for gold and silver. Several were shown to them, and they purchased a piece of silver worth Rs. 4, but declined buying any gold and left the shop. A few hours afterwards the complainant missed a piece of gold weighing 6½ tolas, valued at Rs. 115. The police having been informed set about making the necessary inquiries.

A Dishonest Bill Collector.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Appa Keshav, a bill collector in the employ of the Bombay Circulating Library, was charged on remand before Mr. Cooper with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 12-8-0 belonging to the Library. This was the aggregate amount of three bills recovered by the accused from three different subscribers and applied to his own use. Upon the evidence the Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

Religious Charities.—At the third days' funeral ceremony of the following Parsis, the sum below mentioned were subscribed :—Bai Virbaijee, daughter of Mr. Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthaki and wife of Mr. Jehangir Darasha Randalia, Rs. 4,000, and Mr. Cursetjee Bomonjee Sethna, Rs. 3,600. These amounts were subscribed by the nearest relatives of the deceased persons, and were bestowed in charity on different institutions, such as the Parsi General Hospital, the Lepers' Asylum, Jamsetjee Petit Orphanage, the home for the blind, lame, and incapables, &c.

Theft of Water-pipes.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper Dajee Bhaghia was charged with the theft of six copper water-pipes, the property of his master, Mahomedali Hooseinali. On Sunday last the complainant saw a coolie taking away two water-pipes exactly similar to those belonging to him, and upon enquiry ascertained that the accused had directed him to take them to a place near Mombadevi. On the accused's house being searched by the police four more water-pipes similar to the complainant's were found. The accused was, on conviction, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a year and a half.

A Juvenile Thief.—A young lad named Bhagoo Bheeroo, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, at Mahaluxmee, was charged by Inspector Roberts before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing Rs. 34-12 in cash and currency notes, the property of his master. The accused was suspected, and on being arrested he pointed out a place in his master's compound where he had concealed the money. Only Rs. 25 in cash and a currency note for Rs. 5 were found, the accused having appropriated the remaining portion of the money to his own use. Bhagoo Bheeroo was ordered by the Magistrate to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Theft of Wearing Apparel.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Caetan Fernandes, lately a cook in the employ of Mr. Braemer, commission agent at Church Gate Street, was charged on remand with theft of several articles of wearing apparel, the property of his master. Mr. Sealy appeared for the accused. Constable Good gave evidence to the effect that the accused had called on him at Byculla and complained of having been assaulted by the prosecutor, giving him bruises on his back. Mr. Sealy wished [illegible] cross-examine the prosecutor, who, however, was absent. His Worship was of opinion that the accused was not satisfactorily proved to have committed the theft, and he was therefore discharged.

Criminal Breach of Trust by a Dock Peon.—Before Mr. Shivshunker at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Arjoon Bhowan, a peon to the Dock Master, Prince's and Victoria Docks, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a turban and two longcloth coats, of the value of five rupees. In April last year the prisoner was supplied with a turban, a black coat, two white coats, and a *kumber-bund*. After his discharge a short time ago he returned the articles with the exception of the white coats. He returned a turban, which was different from that supplied to him. Upon the evidence the Magistrate was of opinion that the prisoner was not satisfactorily proved to have committed the offence. The turban must have got the worse for wear and the white coats could not reasonably be expected to last for more than twelve months. As the accused had returned the more valuable portion of the property, the court was of opinion that he had not dishonestly retained the rest, which was supplied to him in April last year. He was therefore discharged.

Theft by a Police Ramoosee.—Abdoola Beg Mahomed Beg, a military pensioner doing duty as a police ramoosee at the shop of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, was yesterday charged by Inspector Framjee Bhiccajee before Mr. P. Ryan with committing a series of thefts from time to time of property consisting of cutlery, crockery ware, provisions, and bottles of medicines, valued altogether at Rs. 54. The manager of Messrs. Treacher and Co., on reporting his suspicions to the police, inquiries were instituted. A detective in plain clothes was placed to watch the movements at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s establishment at Byculla. On Monday night, it appears, the son of the accused came to the shop with the accused's meals and remained there for some time, and after his father had finished eating, the boy was sent home with the empty dishes. The detective stopped the boy, however, and on examining the bundle found in it two bottles of soda-water bearing the labels of Messrs. Treacher and Co. and a quantity of corks. The accused was thereupon arrested, and on searching his premises other articles, all the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co., were found in his possession. Abdoola Beg Mahomed Beg was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Pleasant Evenings for the People.—On Monday another Moonlight Concert was given in the grounds of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Victoria Gardens, Byculla. The audience, who numbered about 200, were well pleased with the excellent entertainment provided. The following artistes kindly gave their assistance. The Misses Anderson opened the programme by playing a charming pianoforte duet "Sans Souci" with great precision. Miss and Master Graham entertained their listeners with a well executed pianoforte and violin duet. Miss G. Anderson sang with fine taste and expression "Gates of the West," well deserving the encore she gained and to which she kindly responded. Miss J. Baker displayed considerable musical abilities in Oesteus' "Martha." Miss J. Baker and Miss G. Anderson united their voices in a duet, "The Life Streams and the River," receiving a well merited encore. Mr. F. Barnett sang with manly expression "The Little Hero," and gave as an encore "The Pilot." He also agreeably varied the programme with a touching reading, "The Road to Heaven." Mrs. B. Redmayne (tenor) sang in splendid style "Anchored" and "The Midshipmite." Mr. Pillow with his powerful bass voice gave a fine rendering of the "Viking" and "The King's Highway." An earnest address on behalf of Temperance was given during the evening by the Revd. G. W. Clutterbuck, and it is only to be hoped that many may profit by his good advice. A pleasant evening was brought to a close by thanking those who had kindly contributed to the success of the entertainment.

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

On the evening of Saturday last the Baronet Cricket Club had its annual dinner at Hormaz Bagh. There was a large number present, consisting mostly of members. Mr. R D. Ayrton presided. After the usual toasts to Her Majesty the Queen, the Club, &c.,

The President addressed the gathering. He said : "Gentlemen,—The club presents this silver cup to Mr. M. E. Pavri for his meritorious and excellent services rendered to the club, and owing to these circumstances our club president is not in the chair. I may say frankly I am quite unfit to fill the chair as worthily as Mr. Pavri. However, I congratulate myself and reckon myself fortunate to get such an opportunity of a presentation to no other individual, but Mr. Pavri, the flower of the club and the pride of the Parsee team and community. Gentlemen, our hero has not only achieved brilliant success on the field here in Bombay, but has left a name in England that I hope will not perish. I may with pride say that the club possesses in the persons of Messrs Pavri, Bharucha, and Gagrat, the props of the Parsee team playing on the Gymkhana. I have no doubt that their very appearance on the field is an awe and terror to their adversaries. No words of mine are sufficient to give adequate justice to their comparative merits. I cannot for a moment conceive that any of you are unaware of the great and enviable esteem in which these heroes of the Parsees are held.

Mr. M. E. Pavri in reply said : I offer you my most cordial thanks, not only for this presentation, but for the most kind and friendly words in which the president spoke of my humble services, rendered to the club and to the second Parsee team, which I must say were on behalf of the Parsee community. I was indeed transported with joy to find that I had the good fortune of retaining the confidence with which I was honoured when I went to England. I was greatly pleased to see that my distinction was marked not only by the members, but also the ex-members of our club. My most heartfelt thanks are due to Mr. Ayrton, who worked very hard and single-handed in getting up the list for making the presentation to me. With these remarks, I once more thank you most conscientiously for the token of kind regard, and expression of goodwill towards me and which will be an encouragement in my future efforts and interest for the club.

Messrs. T. R. Maju, N. P. Panthaki, and C. Polishwala contributed with music and singing to the evening's enjoyment.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN AT COLABA.

A deputation of the principal parishioners of the Roman Catholic Church at Uran waited on His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun at Colaba on Saturday evening, when the Bishop, accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. Calejo, and the members of the deputation, embarked for Uran in one of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamers, kindly placed at his Lordship's disposal. On reaching Uran the party landed amid cheers from a large concourse of people who had assembled at the bunder to receive his Lordship. Among the crowd were several European ladies and gentlemen who had come to witness the reception, which, to a place like Uran, was not of ordinary importance. The road from the bunder to the church was lined by the people, and an improvised guard-of-honour from the police force escorted His Lordship to the church, followed by some sixty carriages. The party slowly wended its way towards the church, in front of which a large pavilion was erected, and here His Lordship was received by a deputation, from whom an address was read, and to which His Lordship replied. His Lordship was then conveyed to the church, which was exquisitely decorated for the occasion. On Sunday His Lordship said a low mass and administered the sacrament of confirmation to many people who never had seen a prelate among them. The vicar of the church and the committee worked with zeal to ensure success to the reception. His Lordship with his secretary returned yesterday morning fully satisfied with the respect shown him.

"JIM THE PENMAN" AT SIMLA.

"Jim the Penman," which is to be performed on the 14th inst., is being eagerly looked forward to, and scarcely a seat is now to be obtained. Captain Norton, whose wonderful tricks of legerdemain, amused the Simla public so much about three years ago, has been keeping his company hard at work, and the play promises to turn out a success. The following is the programme :—

James Ralston	Mr. P. Holland.
Captain Redwood	Mr. C. J. Markham.
Louis Percival	Maj. Rowan Hamilton.
Baron Hartfield	Capt. C. E. Norton.
Lord Drelincourt	Hon. L. M. St. Clair.
George Ralston	Mr. R. E. Tomlin.
Mr. Netherby, M. P.	Capt. Williams.
Dr. Prettywise	Capt. H. Pakenham.
Mr. Chapstone, Q. C.	Mr. Shewell.
Agnes Ralston	Mrs. Hilliard.
Mrs. Chapstone	Miss Hilliard.
Lady Dunscombe	Mrs. Walker.
Mrs. Ralston	Lady Colleton.

"Jim the Penman" will be followed by the "Yeoman of the Guard," "The Colonel," "Uncle," and others.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

N.-W. P. PUNJAB AND OUDH.

The Lahore Chief Court.—Baba Protul Chunder Chatterji has accepted the officiating Judgeship of the Chief Court, and will take his seat on the 15th instant. Sir Meredyth Plowden leaves Lahore on the evening of the 14th.—*Pioneer.*

Murder at Kasauli.—An ugly episode occurred at Kasauli on Friday evening, when one man was murdered, and another dangerously wounded. It appears that some cook-boys employed at the depot had been drinking and gambling, and one having lost all his money set upon two of his companions with a knife, cutting the throat of one from ear to ear and slashing the other horribly about the face. The murderer was seized and lodged in jail.—*Ibid.*

Raid at Bhan.—A village situated a few miles from Bhan, on the North-Western Railway, has been the scene of a raid made by two hundred men, subjects of the Khan of Kelat. In consequence of a murder committed in Kelat territory a number of villagers sought refuge in British territory, as they feared reprisals from some of their countrymen. The latter pursued the refugees and overtook them, when a light skirmish ensued, fortunately resulting in no casualties. The raiders succeeded in lifting a lot of cattle. Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, has left Karachi to make inquiries.—*Ibid.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this evening on board the s.s. Damascus in the Prince's Dock at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s., 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33., Farringdon-Road, London, England.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 14.

From London.

Kerbella s—3 cases colour, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
Rohilla s—34 casks paint, E Essoobjee.
Hornhead s—5 casks glue, the Agra Bank, Ld.
Deepdale s—300 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee ; 250 kegs paint, E Essoobjee.
Kangra s—69 casks oilmanstores, MacKinnon Mackenzie and Co.
Peninsular s—9 packages medicine, Treacher and Co.
Ganges s—6 cases varnish, the Agra Bank, Ld.

From Liverpool.

Clan Buchanan s—13 cases umbrellas, Benn Ashley and Co.
Lycia s—15 kegs Benzapur purine colour, the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co, Ld.
Aston Hall s—1 case colour, T F Bengalee.

From Glasgow.

Lycia s—20 cases confectionery, Cowasjee Brothers ; 22,000 fire clay bric, J H Latimer and Co.

From Hull.

Othello s—2 casks yellow colour, A H Chunidabhoy.

From Antwerp.

Kangra s—6 cases sulphuricelleer, Hormusjee Ruttonjee and Co ; 200 kegs alizarine colour, Kerr Tarruck and Co.

From Naples.

D Balduino s—7 cases provisions, M Sorabjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 14.

For Liverpool.

Roumania s—28 bales wool, 210 bales cotton, and 63 bales wool, D Sassoon ; 46 bales wool, D Harridas ; 80 bales cotton, S Nursey ; 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 33 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 57 bales goat hair and 23 bales wool, S Moloobhoy and Co ; 609 cwts myrabolums, S Dossa ; 450 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 45 bales wool, H S H Jan Mamed ; 4,576 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Clan Buchanan s—67 bales cotton, G Nursey ; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 975 cwts myrabolums, J Essa ; 25 cases salt, W Bell and Co ; 340 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 60 bales wool, A Mithalal ; 50 bales cotton, and 50 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 35 bales wool and 205 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.
Werneth Hall s—100 bales gunney rags, D Sassoon and Co ; 412 cwts myrabolums, P Dossa ; 60 bales wool, K Khooshall.

For London.

Indra s—60 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 75 cwts oilbanum, and 5 cases mother-of-pearl shells, A Hassum.
Peninsular s—330 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 230 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.
Kangra s—325 cwts horns, H N Essa.
Damascus s—229 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld 8 bales tanned hides, H Jamall ; 11 bales tanned skins and 2 bales tanned hides, Muncherjee Shapoorjee & Sons ; 1 case musical instruments, Soundy & Co ; 90 cwts gum Arabic, G. Esmall ; 52 bales tanned skins and 3 bales tanned hides, H E Gool Mammed ; 43 cwts dry ginger, C Mooljee ; 19 bales tanned skins, Thos H Moore & Co ; 24 bales tanned skins, H T H Gunney ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon & Co ; 108 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co ; 157 cwts olibanum, V Hajee ; 3 bales Mooltan carpets, B Vithuldass ; 54 cases Indian condiments, A B Subedar ; 25 cwts rampu-tree, P Laljee ; 97 cwts ginger, D Damodhar ; 7 bales tanned hides, H Khimjee ; 2 casks chutney, M P & Sons ; 12 bales tanned skins, H S H Jan Mamed ; 6 bales tanned hides, F M Duma ; 45 cwts Benjamin gum, E Allibhoy ; 160 cwts olibanum, A Mowjee ; 800 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Lisbon.

Kangra s—5,020 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Hull.

Othello s—1,927 cwts myrabolums J Essa ; 487 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum; 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 184 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 575 cwts myrabolums, C C Jassawalla.

For Havre.

Knight of St George s—27 cwts gum Arabic, J Premjee

For Dunkirk.

River Indus s—652 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles.

Arara s—240 cwts castorseed, 990 cwts teelseed and 990 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 1,200 cwts gingellyseed, 210 cwts groundnuts and 10,500 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Genoa.

Indra s,—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Strath Clyde s,—1,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,070 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co ; 10 bales hemp, J L Kerston ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Worsley Hall s,—355 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co,
Star of England s,—710 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste.

Peveril s—799 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 450 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Amphitrite s—275 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 1,022 cwts myrabolums, W Gurtler.

For Kobe.

Elektra s—75 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Hamburg.

Khaiif s—124 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 770 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Othello s—585 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Odessa.

Amphitrite s—220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Calcutta.

Gatenfels s—100 bales cotton, R Loolchund ; 400 bales cotton, R Muthoomul.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th May as compared with the statement of the 4th May, 1889 :—

	May 4. Rs.	May 11. Rs.
Liabilities.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	66,39,370	71,44,081
do. do. at Branches	37,39,977	35,35,024
Other Deposits	2,50,39,293	2,60,55,842
Post Bills	6,244	6,244
Cash Credits undrawn	4,36,992	4,78,956
Rs.	4,85,02,876	4,98,70,147
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	12,99,064	13,46,564
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	26,34,499	26,52,929
Loans on Security of do	1,08,51,613	1,12,47,772
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,681	7,063
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,16,74,857	2,22,66,043
Stamps, &c.,	26,221	26,231
Dead Stock ……… Rs. 6,11,081 Amt, applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,26,081	3,26,081
Bullion	….	….
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,84,565	2,14,922
Cash and Currency Notes	85,01,262	87,82,539
	4,85,02,876	4,98,70,147

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th May, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·825
Temperature of the Air	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·771
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	90·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	82·0
General Directions of Wind.*	SW, NNE, W, WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	211

* From midnight to midnight.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER HOME.—Of all the petty annoyances incidental to life in India, none are so trying to the temper or so conducive to the multiplication of Adjectives as PRICKLY HEAT.

Friction by hand or friendly posts and corners relieve one moment to make it worse the next, and were it not that KEMP & Co. provide a remedy for every ill, and PRICKLY HEAT in particular, life would be unbearable. Their "COAL TAR" SOAP at 12 as. per packet of 3 tablets, if used daily, soothes the irritability of the skin, and makes life worth living again.

For those who prefer a Dusting Powder, KEMP & Co.'s THYMOLITE at Re. 1 per box is admirable and wonderfully efficacious.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain M D Blott, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, via Cochin, with ballast.

H. M.'s Sphinx, Captain Boldero, left the Government dock yesterday at about 10-30 a.m. She will most likely sail in a few days.

The B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain H Gunning, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

The British s s Larnaca, 1,422 tons, Captain W Steeves, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Glasgow, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Walsh, Lovett and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain F Icely, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a general cargo, Lieut Oswald, and Dr Lee as cabin, and 13 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 938 tons, Captain F N Frohawk, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa and coast ports, with a general cargo and Miss Hycook as cabin passenger, and 2 servants on deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mrs Hogg, Mrs Cope, and Mrs Jobard as cabin and 642 deck passengers.

The turret-ship Abyssinia left the docks yesterday. She had gone to Hog Island, it being the usual custom, for protection against the monsoon. The Lawrence will most likely dock in a few days.

The B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 936 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and Mozambique, via Aden, with a general cargo and Lieutenant Thomas, Mr. White, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Grant, as cabin, and 40 deck passengers.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's S. S. Elektra, 2,095, Captain A. Lussich, sailed yesterday evening for Hong Kong, via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Rabland, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss La Touche, Mr. C. Zanella, Mr. F. Prideaux, Mr. C. R. Doctor, and 9 deck passengers.

H. M.'s I. M. TROOPSHIP CLIVE.

H. M.'s I. M. troopship Clive, Commander B. P. Creagh, I. M., arrived in the Bombay harbour, at 7 p. m. on Monday evening, from Madras, via Cannanore. She left Madras on the 6th, arriving at Cannanore on the 11th and leaving on the same day. The Clive brought all the engineers and the discharged crew of the I. M. S. Quangtung. Besides these, she brought the time-expired men who were employed in river vessels plying at Burma. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army and staff were conveyed in the Clive from Rangoon, on the 1st, and were disembarked at Madras on the 6th. All throughout the voyage the Clive experienced fine and pleasant weather. There are at present lying in the Bombay harbour four of H. M.'s Indian Marine steamers, the Clive, Commander Creagh ; the Investigator, Commander Carpenter ; the Lawrence, Commander Paget-Jones ; and the Canning, Commander Watson. Besides these there are the three torpedo boats, A, B, and C. which are at present in the Government dock, whence they have gone to be scraped and repainted in anticipation of the monsoons.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lycia	2122	Fletcher	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Roumania	2207	Hillcoat	B	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Damascus	2327	Douglas	C	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Buchanan	1921	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Idar	2595	Poland	E	E Bates & Co.
,, Gatenfels	1750	Taree	H	Glade & Co.
,, Strath Clyde	2151	White	K	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Werneth Hall	2600	Millard	M	Edward Bates & Co
,, Kangra	1468	Ingram	N	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Kt. of St. George	1933	Durant	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Othello	1934	Mundy	P	F. Muir & Co
,, Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Q	John M. Heyn & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Peninsular	..	Orman	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Indra	2333	McGill	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Nizam	1603	Creery	3	P. & O. Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2176	Verril	4	E. Bates & Co.
,, Colaba	1071	Blott	5	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Kalif	1475	Nash	6	R. Framjee.
,, Electra	2095	Lussich	7	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Poseidon	2510	Mersa	8	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Oriental	939	Frohawk	9	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Amphitrite	2486	Lemesich	11	H. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Arara	2601	Mackinlay	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	Burgess	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Newcomen	1352	Hansen	15	………
,, River Indus	2255	Murray	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	I. M. S Clive	Creagh	Madras, May 6.
14	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee, May 11.
	Bishopsgate (s)	Willis	Cardiff, April 16.
	Chilka (s)	Gunning	Mauritius, April 13.
	Patna s	Icely	Calcutta, April 21.

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Zanzibar, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Frohawk	Marmagao, &c.
	Colaba (s)	Blott	Rangoon.
	Elektra (s)	Lussich	Hongkong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Chilka, for Mauritius, Zanzibar, &c.
,, Karagola, for Kurrachee.
,, Gutenfels, for Calcutta.
,, Idar, for Marseilles, Genoa, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 11.

Stopford, Major, Bo, R A, off leave, from Matheran.

May 12.

Phillips, Lieut, Bo, R A, off leave, from Ootacammund.

May 13.

Adye, Capt, Bl, 6th Inf, H C, on leave, from Bolarum.

May 14.

Thomson, Surg, Bo, Med Staff, on duty, from Deolali.
Hay, Surg-Maj, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—May 12.

Francis, Capt, Bo, 5th L I, off leave, to Baroda.

May 14.

Jacob, Lieut, Bo, 14th B I, on leave, to Poona.
Bethune, Capt, Ms, Gar Inp, from leave, to Bangalore.
Cates, Surg-Gen, Br, Surg-Gen with Govr of Bombay, on duty, to Mahableshwar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 11th, 1889.)

Beluchistan Agency, Public Works Department.

Mr R G Kennedy, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for nine months, under Sec 50 (1 and 2) of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st May, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr A E Rose, Assist Eng, 1st grade, will officiate as Ex Engr of the Pishin Irrigation Div, from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr R G Kennedy.

Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

In accordance with Govt of India, Foreign Dept, Notification No 325-G, dated 27th Feb, 1889, Lieut C H Pritchard assumed charge of the duties of 3rd Assist to the Agent to the Govr-Genl for Central India, on the 22nd April, 1889.

Capt E S Masters, Adjt and Offg 2nd-in-Comd, Bhopal Battn, availed himself on the 17th April, 1889, of the ninety days' privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification, No 1324, dated the 10th April, 1889.

In accordance with Foreign Dept Notification No 672-G, dated 23rd April, 1889, Surgn C C Manifold, IMS, assumed medical charge of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, and the Western Malwa Agency, on the 13th April, 1889.

Capt F G Alexander, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the 23rd April, 1889.

Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

The privilege leave granted to Col S B Miles, Resident, Meywar, in this office Notification No 1239-G, dated the 9th April, 1889, is extended by fifteen days.

First-class Hospital Assist Eradut Oollah returned on the 18th April, 1889, from the leave granted him in this office Notification No 693-G, dated 7th March 1889.

Surg P D Pank, Offg Agency Surg in Ulwar, availed himself on the 18th April, 1889, of the furlough granted him in Foreign Dep Notification No 510-G, dated 26th March, 1889.

With reference to Foreign Dep Notification No 700-G, dated the 25th April, 1889, Lieut A F Pinhey assumed charge of the office of Sup of Operations for the Control of the Moghias in Rajputana and Central India on the 27th idem, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Newill.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 493-G, dated 21st March, 1889, Lieut-Col P W Smith, took over charge of his duties as Comdt of the Erinpura Irregular Force from Capt G A Collins, on the 23rd April, 1889.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 2102-G, dated 9th Nov, 1888, Capt G A Collins assumed charge of his duties as Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd of the Merwara Battn, on the 24th April, 1889.

Mr C E Biddulph, Settlement Officer, Meywar, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 15th May, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Military Works Department.

Lieut J C Rimington, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assist Engr, laid down in P W Dept Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 25th April, 1889.

Lieut C R Stevens, RE, temporary Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, on the 25th April, 1889.

Lieut C R Stevens, RE, temporary Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assist Engr, laid down in P W Dept Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 25th April, 1889.

Lieut S L Craster, RE, Assist Eng, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Eng, Sukkur Special Defence Div, with effect from the date on which he assumed the duties thereof.

North-Western Railway.

Mr H A Currie, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, is granted, under Sec 61 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th edition, special leave for five months, with effect from 10th Feb, 1889.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 6.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HILL DEPOTS.

Naini Tal—Major T E Verner, 2nd Battn Lincolnshire Regt, to be Comdt, in succession to Major G S Burton, 2nd Battn Norfolk Regt, who rejoins his Battalion, dated 10th April 1889.

Corps of Guides—Capt H F V Gaitskell, Wing Comdr 2nd Sikhs, to be 2nd-in-Command, Infantry, with effect from date of joining, vice Hammond, appointed Comdt, 3rd Sikhs.

6th Bengal Cavy—2nd-Lieut A J Badcock, West York Regt, a candidate for the Benl S C, to be Offg Sqn Officer on probation, dated 6th April 1889.

2nd Battn 5th Goorkhas—Lieut E W Evatt, Wing Officer, 1st Battn 5th Goorkhas, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Crawford, seconded for appointment to the Burma Police.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt A G Nixon, 3rd Battn Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed at once to England to take up the appointment of Adjt in the Auxiliary Forces.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col C S Perry, Comdg 2nd Battn Norfolk Regt, will be placed on half-pay, on completion of six years' service as a Lieut-Col, on the 1st May 1889 ; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani, agreeably to Section 24, Army Regulations, India, Vol II :—On 1st April 1889—Lieut H B Peacock, 7th Hussars, Probr Ben SC; Lieut C C Leveson-Gower, Rl Warwick Regt, Probr B S C ; Lieut E L Williams, Liverpool Regt, Probr Ben S C ; Lieut S M Tighe, E Y Regt, Probr B S C ; Lieut F G Lucas, East Lanc Regt, Probr B S C ; Lieut P G Shewell, Hampshire Regt, Probr B S C ; Lieut C P Thompson, Wiltshire Regt, Probr B S C ; Lieut R T Crichton, Highd L I, Probr B S C ; Lieut E A Stevenson, Leinster Regt, Probr B S C ; Lieut H H Roddy, Rl Dublin Fusiliers, Probr B S C ; Lieut C T A Searle, Staff Corps ; Lieut C E Ross, Staff Corps ; 2nd-Lieut W H Prendergast, North Lanc Regt, Probr B S C ; Surgn-Major G D N Leake, Medical Staff ; Surgeon J M Macnamara, Indian Medical Service ; and Serg A Killen, Commissariat Dept. On 8th April 1889.—Lieut H C Vesey, Lincolnshire Regt, Probr B S C ; Lieut C H Davies, Cheshire Regt, Probr B S C ; Lieut R R Vaughan, Worcestershire Regt, Probr B S C ; Lieut H A Moore, Border Regt, Probr B S C ; Lieut F F Badcock, Wiltshire Regt, Probr B S C ; Lieut C A Locke, Royal Marine L I, Probr B S C ; and Lieut H B Murray, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Persia and Russia :—Royal Artillery—Capt N D Findlay, O Battery 4th Brigade, for four months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

West Yorkshire Regt—Lieut A J Badcock (Offg Sqdn Officer on probation, 6th Ben Cavy), to Simla, for six months, from date of availing himself of it to study the Native languages.

14th Bengal Lancers—Lieut N C Taylor, to Kashmir, on private affairs, for four months, from date of availing himself of it, under the leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, May 7.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Bengal Cavy—2nd-Lieut W K Scharlieb, 1st Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be Offg Sqn Officer, on probation, dated 26th Feb 1889.

Bengal Sappers and Miners—Lieut O H Stoehr, RE, to be company officer, with effect from the 10th April 1889, vice Lieut Stokes-Roberts, RE, transferred to the Military Works Dept.

15th Sikhs—Surgn G J H Bell, MB (on return from the Lushai Expedition), to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn F J Drury, MB

39th Bengal Infantry—Major R G Handcock, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Comd, vice Forbes, vacated on appointment as Comdt, Fort Chunar, dated 2nd April 1889.

Lieut-Col A Landon, G L I, to the Offg 2nd-in-Comd, vice Handcock, on leave, dated 3rd April 1889.

1st Punjab Cavy—Surgn W H E Woodwright to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major P de H Haig, granted leave.

5th Punjab Cavy—Lieut-Col F S Carr, Sqdn Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Comd, vice Stewart, appointed Comdt, 7th Ben Cavy, dated 4th March 1889.

Major W J Vousden, VC, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Carr, dated 4th March 1889.

Major C C Egerton, Sqdn Comdr, 3rd Punjab Cavy, to be Sqdn Comdr, vice Vousden, and to remain seconded for employment on the Staff.

Capt C F Gambier, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Egerton, seconded.

Capt A P Williamson, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Comdr, sub pro tem, vice Gambier, and to remain seconded while employed in the Army Remount Dept.

Lieut H Templer, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, to be Sqdn Comdr, sub pro tem, vice Williamson, seconded.

Lieut H I E Palmer, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Williamson, seconded.

Lieut G E D Elsmie, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Templer, promoted Sqdn Comdr.

2nd Punjab Infy—Surgn A H Nott, MB, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn C N Bensley.

Station Staff, Bareilly—Capt the Hon U de R B Roche, 2nd Battn South Wales Borderers, to Station Staff Officer, dated 25th Feb 1889.

Colonel H A Little, Colonel on the Staff, is posted to Mooltan.

Capt J W G Dawkins, RA, is directed to proceed from Jhansi to England, on promotion.

Captain A J W Allen, East Kent Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major-General Sir J Hudson, KCB, Commanding the Allahabad District, dated 1st April 1889.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt L S Gordon-Cumming, Derbyshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted.

In continuation of G O C C, dated 7th March 1889, page 81, Schoolmaster J Ball, attached to the 2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt, is detailed for duty at the hill depot, Pachmari, during the summer season, 1889.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut J P DuCane, "N" Battery B Bgde, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion Suffolk Regt—Capt E A Kemble, for six months' on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia :—

Bengal Sappers and Miners—Lieut G M Heath, Royal Engineers, from 15th June to 15th Oct 1889, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

37th Dogras—Major E B Nixon, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from the 1st to the 31st May 1889, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.	
Bandora Wholesale Cattle Market—		
Horned Cattle, fat, 1st sort, each	18 0 0	
,, middling ,,	15 0 0	
,, 2nd sort ,,	16 0 0	
Sheep, 1st sort (picked), supply scarce	6 4 0	
,, per score	125 0 0	
,, middling each	4 12 0	
,, per score	95 0 0	
,, 2nd sort each	3 12 0	
,, per score	75 0 0	
Sheep and Goats for Native consumption, 1st sort, each	5 8 0	
,, ,, 2nd sort, each	4 0 0	
,, ,, 3rd sort, each	3 0 0	
Daily Prices—Beef—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0	
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6	
Shins, large, each	0 4 0	
Do. small, each	0 3 6	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6	
Do. salt, each	0 7 6	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 6	
Liver, each	0 3 0	
Heart, each	0 1 6	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6	
Oxtail, each	0 2 6	
Sirloin per lb	0 3 6	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0	
Beef Salt, English per lb	0 7 0	
Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Breast large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0
Kid (Small)—		
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	0 14 0	
Fore ,, ,,	0 12 0	
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort ,,	0 12 0	
Fore ,, ,, ,,	0 8 0	
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ,,	0 6 0	
Pork Fresh and Salt—		
Pork Fresh, per lb	0 3 6	
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0 4 0	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0	
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0	
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0	
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0	
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0	
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0	
Poultry—		
Geese, each	4 0 0	
Turkey Coks (very large), each	6 0 0	
,, Hens, each	3 0 0	
Ducks, large, each	0 12 0	
,, Middling	0 10 0	
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0 12 0	
,, ,, middling, each	0 9 0	
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0	
,, small, each	0 4 0	
Eggs, each	0 0 5	
Guinea Fowls, each	2 4 0	
Pigeons, per pair	0 14 0	
,, young, per pair	0 10 0	
Rabbits, each	1 6 0	
Milk and Butter—		
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6	
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0	
,, Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 0	
Jagree, per maund	2 4 0	
Butter, English, per tin	1 3 0	
Cheese, English, per tin	0 12 0	
Bread—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6	
Do. brown, each	0 2 0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 4 0	
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6	
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6	
Wheat flour at Mill, 1st sort per bag, 196 lbs	12 0 0	
,, 2nd sort per bag, 196 lbs.	9 8 0	
Oil—		
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	[illegible]	
,, 2nd sort, per maund	[illegible]	
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 8 0	
,, 2nd sort, per maund	4 8 0	
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 8 0	
Castor Oil, per maund	[illegible]	
Kerosine Oil, Common, per tin	2 8 0	
Castor Oil, Calcutta, per maund	[illegible]	
Ghee—		
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0	
,, Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	[illegible]	
,, Jaffrabad, per seer	[illegible]	
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	[illegible]	
,, common, country, per bottle	[illegible]	
Mowra spirit, per bottle	[illegible]	
Firewood—		
Coal, Europe, per ton	23 0 0	
Charcoal, country, per maund	[illegible]	
Babool, per candy	[illegible]	
,, per maund	[illegible]	
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	[illegible]	
,, per maund	[illegible]	
Aine, per candy	[illegible]	
,, per maund	[illegible]	
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	[illegible]	
,, per maund	[illegible]	
Kurmell, per candy	[illegible]	
,, per maund	[illegible]	
Hay, 100 lbs.	[illegible]	
Sugar—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 13 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	[illegible]	
Sugar, 1st sort, per seer	[illegible]	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	[illegible]	
Do. 3rd sort, per seer	[illegible]	
Do. do. brown, per seer	[illegible]	
Do. do. white, per seer	[illegible]	
Tea, Hill, per lb	[illegible]	
Do. 1st sort, per lb	[illegible]	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	[illegible]	
Sago, per seer	[illegible]	
Grain—		
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	[illegible]	
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	[illegible]	
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	[illegible]	
Do. Dall, per phurra	[illegible]	
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	[illegible]	
Oorreed, Ghogbary, per phurra	[illegible]	
Oorreed Dall, per phurra	[illegible]	
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	[illegible]	
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	[illegible]	
Bajree Bhownuggur, per phurra	[illegible]	
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	[illegible]	
Do. 2nd sort	[illegible]	
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	[illegible]	
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	[illegible]	
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 12 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	[illegible]	
Barley (new), per phurra	[illegible]	
Do. (old) do.	[illegible]	
Oats, per phurra	[illegible]	
Jowaree or Cholum or Joaaloo, per phurra	3 12 0	
Do. [illegible]	[illegible]	
Maize, per phurra	[illegible]	
Moong, per phurra	[illegible]	
Do. Dall, per phurra	[illegible]	
Mussoor per phurra	[illegible]	
Do. Dall per phurra	[illegible]	
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	[illegible]	
Peas, per phurra	[illegible]	
Toor, per phurra	[illegible]	
,, Dall, 1st sort	[illegible]	
,, 2nd sort	[illegible]	
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	[illegible]	
Warree or Vergee, per phurra	[illegible]	
Kong, per phurra	3 2 0	

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY CONGOU TEA.—From COLONEL HAWES' Tea Estate, enjoying the highest reputation for PURITY and DELICACY of AROMA at Annas 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO THE HOMEWARD BOUND CABIN HOLD-ALLS, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong Waterproof Sheeting and Leather Straps. Rs. 5-8 and 8-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

HOLD-ALLS, Best Tan Canvass, will hold Rugs, Blankets, Pillow, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c. From Rs. 9-8 THORPE & Co., The Travellers' Outfitters, Bombay.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A." SOUNDY & Co.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 3rd June. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

KIOTO! KIOTO!! KIOTO!!! The cheapest, neatest, and best pattern in Crockery. Dinner Set for 6 persons, 30 pieces, Rs 16 only; Tea Set, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-11. No family should now be without it.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity. Three well-bred, young, handsome, dappled Grey, Hungarian Horses, just imported. Two of them make a handsome pair. For particulars apply to STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary Surgeon, Girgaum.

WANTED.—An ENGAGEMENT by the Superintendent of one of the largest Printing and Stationery Concerns in India. Highest testimonials. Would prefer a share in a healthy and growing general business. Apply to NEMO, care of Post Master, Lahore.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

TO LET, Airy Offices, Shops, and Residence in Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat, Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WALER GELDING, 13-3, strong, sound to be sold cheap.—W. B., care of this office.

BILLIARD CHALK. As. 2 per doz.; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-4; Cues from Rs. 1-12; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

STRONG WALER SHIGRAM PONY for sale at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY next.

STONE ENGRAVING.—We have secured the services of an Excellent Stone Engraver and are now taking orders for Signet-rings with Crest, Monogram, and other devices cut on in best style.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

TARPAULINS.—ENGLISH-made, of different sizes, and excellent quality. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 33, Elphinstone Circle.

SPONGES.—BEST Turkey and Honeycomb all sizes, and free from sand. A very large selection from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day three kinds of Ices, Wines and Spirits, Oilmanstores, Preserved Provisions, Ham, Bacon and Cheese.—MORENAS, and Co., General Merchants.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. runs, Englsh Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to X.," at this office.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 7, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c,
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 pair of handsome strong black Australian horses, 7 to 8 years old, 16 hands high, very quiet and showy.
1 new strong Madras built brake by Simpson and Co.
1 strong brown waler, gelding in very good order.
1 strong Pegu pony "Barner," aged.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ON THE DADUR ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Pracker Purcumdas Moolje, Kumjee Valubdas, Moojee Luckmidas, Ruttonsey Premjee and Hurrivalubdas Nursey, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Manockjee Eduljee Contractor, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 609 square yards, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of three storeys, erected and standing on a portion thereof, facing the Dadur Road on the west side thereof, being 42 feet in length and 65 feet in breadth, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 615 and street No. 5. and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant Fazandare land of the said Manockjee Eduljee, on or towards the west by the Dadur Road, on or towards the north by another house of three storeys of the said Manockjee Eduljee, and on or towards the south by a chawl or range of buildings of the said Manockji Eduljee Contractor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 15, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the valuable stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Hoosein and Co, consisting of China and Japan earthenware, Japanese lacquerware, China silk cloth screens and fans, China stone and ivory work, Rampore chudders, Bombay and Surat work boxes, Moorshedabad ivory toys and enamelled work, bronzeware, China, Delhi, and Scinde jewelleries, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF BUILDING STONES.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon in compound of the Hamilton's Hotel.

A large quantity of building stones.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10 Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 164, Girgaum Back Road; near Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome, french polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. Favel.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 pm.

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of old iron, steel, leather pieces, &c, &c.

SALE of ⅜ths Share in a landed Property situate at Surat.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as administrator of the estate of the late Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at Surat on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May at 4 p.m.

The three-fourths share of the said Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, in a house situate in Farampoora, near Rustampoora, in Surat.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Mission Church, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Singer's sewing machine, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of W. N. SHILSTONE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be view 4 days before sale.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 5 p m,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 15, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

LAST Friday's Stock Exchange quotations are repeated in Reuter's financial telegram of last evening. Silver also comes unaltered at 42 3-16d. About a quarter of a million in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England.

The Wheat Market was quiet but steady, previous prices being quoted for all descriptions. In Mincing Lane Linseed was firm, but with little doing; Calcutta Seed, however, advanced 3d. per quarter, and Bombay Seed 1s. per quarter to arrive via the Canal, the price of the latter being thus 40s. per quarter. Rapeseed was also firm with little doing, and quotations, which are the same as before, are called nominal.

A further drop of 1-16d. per lb. took place in Mid American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday; and in Surats, Broach, Dhollera, and Oomraottee declined to the same extent; while American arrivals were 1-32d. lower up to July-August deliveries and 1-64d. down in the more distant positions. The tone of the market at closing was quiet all round, the Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. The Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been easier.

In New York, beyond an advance of two points in August Futures at 10·69 cents, there was no change in prices, the spot rate remaining at 11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again light compared with last year's; but with the prospect of the next crop being an early one, as indicated by the Bureau's estimate of the progress of planting there can be less reason for making the present season's figures a pretence for "bulling" the market. The total Receipts now show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts	2,000	5,100	2,200
Two days' do.	4,000	9,000	3,200
Since 1st Sept. 1888	5,419,000	5,301,000	5,148,800

There has been rather more doing in our local Cotton market to-day notwithstanding Liverpool advices, and the tone has been steady without quotable change in rates. A line of about 1,000 bales of Dharwar was done at Rs. 225-27; and several hundred bales of Bengals changed hands at Rs. 188-205; the other purchases having consisted of smaller lots of Julgaum at Rs. 222, Bhagalkote at Rs. 205-10, and Dhulia at Rs. 209 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a moderate business has been passing in this market to-day, but the tone has been steady and quotations are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been a good deal less enquired for, and transactions have been upon a comparatively small scale, but previous rates are quoted for all descriptions.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,967	bales.
Wheat	99,962	cwt.
Linseed	19,086	"
Rapeseed	19,248	"
Gingelly	3,924	"
Poppyseed	883	"
Ground Nuts	2,350	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Agents and charterers are asking 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. per ton; but to most ports relets have still been selling from 16s. 3d. to 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day, money being scarce with the Banks Three months' sight Credits have been quoted at the ready rate for the mails of the 17th and 21st instant, at 1s. 4⅜d. for the 28th May and 4th June and at 1s. 4 11-32d. thereafter. Few Bills are coming out, however, and there has been scarcely any demand for remittance even though 1s. 4 9-32d. for Demand Bank Bills is possible. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d. to 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·72½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened quiet at par for Four per cents, but the price soon declined to 99⅞ to 15-16 with little or nothing doing, and at closing 99⅞ was the rate with buyers thereat. For the coming account 100⅛ has been generally quoted, and some business has transpired at the rate; and for the 30th June 100¼ has been the nominal price, nothing having been booked on that line. For 4½ per cents. 104, buyers were named at closing.

SHARES.—There has been a little more doing in Mill Scrip to-day and prices are rather higher in several cases. Hindustan, Khatao Macanji, Lukmidas Khimji, and Queen are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 820, Rs. 700, Rs. 975, and Rs. 880 respectively, and Coorla are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 550, and Maneckji Petit at Rs. 1,270 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	993¾
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	119

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	265
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	375
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,070
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..		210
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld	450	500	500	Rs. 25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	210	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	215
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	435
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	405
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,175
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	610

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 159
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapt Co., Ld	625		185	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	218
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs	114
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,001	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8
Treacher & Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs 90	1325
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	150
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 40
M. M. Mody & Co.					

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

MARRIAGE.

CROYDON—WRIXON—April 25, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Jubbulpore, by the Rev Father A. Delalex, William Croydon, Civil Surgeon, Mandla, C P. to Florence, eldest daughter of A Wrixon, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1889.

WHEN the detailed particulars of the opening of the Paris International Exhibition, the most important and gigantic world's fair ever held, reaches this country, everybody will be interested to learn what impression has been made by the section devoted to the arts and industries of India. Owing to various causes the construction of the Indian Palace, as it is somewhat inaccurately described by the home papers, was not commenced until rather late in the day, but we are glad to know that when the last mail left the building was rapidly approaching completion, and that there was every expectation that it would be quite finished by the 6th of May. The organization of the section was placed in the able and experienced hands of Sir George Birdwood, with whom was associated Mr. Vincent Robinson as Honorary Director, and a committee of gentlemen now or formerly connected with this country. With the exception of the Chairman, we believe there was no Government official concerned in the arrangements, and apparently Sir George Birdwood was chosen more for his knowledge of previous exhibitions—his "Handbook to the British Indian Section of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878" may be said to form the foundation of all that has since been written on Indian Art—than for his position in the India Office. As neither the Home Government nor that of India subscribed or were asked to subscribe towards meeting the expenses, the absence of the official element need excite no surprise. Not only has the State rendered no financial assistance, but the public have not been asked to contribute anything or to raise a guarantee fund. For the first time it has been shown by Sir George Birdwood how to avoid sending round the hat on an occasion of this sort. If the Government had been asked to help or the public in India invited to dip their hands into their pockets, no doubt there would have been a favourable response; but considering the demands made during the past few years for undertakings not altogether dissimilar, it was both prudent and merciful to avoid a fresh appeal. The ways and means were provided in a manner that makes us regret that the same commercial principles cannot be more frequently adopted in like circumstances. An exact calculation of the probable outlay was made beforehand, and when this was ascertained, the rents for the stalls or shops were fixed. In this manner the Committee were able to make the receipts balance the expenditure. What the precise figure spent upon the magnificent Indian Collection in the Paris Exhibition of 1878 was we are not aware; but in Vienna, five years earlier, the Government of India alone disbursed £30,000 in getting together the exhibits that were so much admired in the Austrian capital.

Sir George Birdwood's Committee, besides looking to the stall renters to provide the necessary funds, also avoided accepting any responsibility for risks, political or otherwise. What the Committee for sufficient reasons declined to do has, it appears, been willingly performed by a celebrated establishment of underwriters. The success of this notable experiment will, we hope, bear good fruit. In this particular instance, the plan was, no doubt, greatly helped by the spirited action of the Tea Districts Association. The enterprise of that body in offering the Committee the handsome sum of £2,000 in exchange for the concession to sell Indian tea in the Exhibition, is worthy of all praise, and it is to be hoped that it will prove as profitable as it deserves to be. Equal advantages may not always be forthcoming; but so determined were the promoters of the Indian section to make it self-supporting that if the Tea Districts Association had held back, some other expedient would doubtless have been hit upon to find the wherewithal. The tendency in such matters to rely upon Government aid rather than upon individual exertion is so common that it is very satisfactory to find how comparatively easy a thing it is when sufficient energy is brought to bear to dispense with State assistance. In a small way the Committee of the Indian Section have taught the public a much-needed lesson in self-help, and is entitled to the highest credit for pursuing so enlightened a policy. In another respect the management of the Indian Department has departed from the beaten track. At the first meeting of the Society of Arts Sir George Birdwood referred to the desirability of giving the utmost publicity, compatible with safety, to their deliberations, and intimated that with the consent of his colleagues he proposed to invite the Press to be present at all their meetings, leaving the representatives of the newspapers to exercise their judgment in reporting only such matters as would not be detrimental to the objects in view. The suggestion received unanimous support, and the result has been entirely successful. By this means the public have from time to time been made acquainted with what was going on, and the Committee spared those charges of favouritism and jobbery that too often are made through misapprehension when business is transacted in secrecy.

The Paris Exhibition is rich in many things, and in none more than the tasteful—in some cases extremely picturesque—structures that contain the specimens contributed by distant parts of the earth. The building erected for the Indian exhibits from the designs furnished by the well-known curator of the Indian Museum, Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., although not so costly or ornate as the Oriental Palace that formed the principal attraction of the 1878 Exhibition, judging from what we hear from those who saw it just before it was finished, will bear favourable comparison with similar edifices on the ground. As we have already mentioned, our contemporaries call it, and will probably continue to call it, the Indian Palace. It makes no claim, however, to be termed a palace, but is supposed to represent a place where foreign traders find temporary shelter and accommodation—it is a serai. Its character is truly Oriental, and shows the results of Mr. Purdon Clarke's travels in India as well as his long study of Asiatic architecture. The building is not a reproduction of any particular structure, but is a combination of two styles, the Pathan and early Mogul of the fifteenth century. Although the general design is Mr. Clarke's, the details are cast in plaster from the originals of some of the best examples to be found in India. The form is that of many of the older bazaars. A double row of shops on either side of a narrow street is covered with a roof, and in the centre half-way down there is a circular space above which rises a lofty dome. The dome is supported by a double colonnade of antique Hindoo columns, reproductions of spoils of the Emperor Katub, from some temple, and used in the construction of his mosque at Old Delhi. A fair idea of the exterior of the serai could be gathered from the illustration published some weeks ago in a leading pictorial paper in London, and we are informed that the interior is equally, if not more, attractive. Besides furnishing the design for the serai, Mr. Purdon Clarke has taken an active part in promoting the success of the Indian section, for which his experience as the official Commercial Agent at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, admirably fitted him, and he has materially assisted the Honorary Director both in London and in Paris. In Mr. Vincent Robinson the Indian Section is fortunate in having an Honorary Director whose soul is in the work, and who brings to the discharge of his duties a rare knowledge of Indian art objects. The Paris Exhibition of 1878 owed no small portion of its success to the co-operation of the important London house of which Mr. Vincent Robinson was the then head. Visitors will remember the really fine show of Asiatic carpets made by his firm. Their collections proved that carpets of uncontaminated native designs and integrity of quality were still made by the caste weavers of India, but "of varieties not yet recognised," says the writer of the Guide Book to which we have referred, "by huckstering European dealers, and obtained from villages far away from English stations and railway lines." It is to be hoped that we may have the advantage of a comparison by the same high authority of this class of exhibits at the present with those he so admirably described at the last French exhibition.

A LONDON contemporary relates the earlier chapters of the history of Oklahoma, the scene of the "rush," and its attendant horrors a fortnight ago. The "Beautiful Land," which, it appears, is the literal translation of "Oklahoma," comprises an area of not less than two millions of acres, and is situated nearly in the middle of the Indian territory. The greater part of the soil is fertile—indeed "the most productive in the world," though the remainder of it is poor and worthless. Nearly sixty years ago it was, by Congress, included in the territory to be divided amongst the various Indian tribes, and the Creek Indians held it until the year 1856, when the Creeks joined with the Seminoles, and the two tribes kept possession of it for over ten years, after which they agreed to sell Oklahoma to the United States for a consideration of about 15 cents an acre. When the transfer was effected, we are told, Congress passed a Bill conferring upon the Atlantic and Pacific Railway a right of way through this newly acquired territory, and in addition to this a grant of alternate sections of land for 40 miles on each side of the line. A survey was made, but the line was never constructed. A clause had been inserted in the charter of the Company providing that if the Company induced or abetted immigration on Indian territory their rights should be forfeited and their charter annulled. The Company were placed in the absurd position that they must either run the line through uninhabited territory and lose money, or through peopled territory and lose their railway. When the matter was carried into the law courts a decision was given that the land was not open for settlement, and could only become so by special proclamation of the President. Then it was that the "boomers" came into existence. It is asserted that the Railway Company secretly hired men to break into the territory and found settlements there. But this allegation the Company denies. However, a discharged porter of the House of Representatives, with twenty-five other adventurers, after raising a capital of two million dollars, styled themselves the Oklahoma Town Company and exploited the land. After evading the military for some time, during which a town, which they styled Ewing, was built, the whole of the "boomers" were seized and lodged in prison. This, as it turned out, was the worst thing the authorities could have done; and it was this blunder of the Congress which led to the barbarous proceedings we have already recorded. As the authorities were well aware weeks beforehand, thousands waited on the borders for the presidential proclamation where only hundreds should have gone. The ruin of hundreds and the blood of many lie at the door of the Congress, so wretched and culpable has been the mismanagement. Latest news from the Beautiful Land shows that the town of Guthrie is disappearing as rapidly as it was created. The trains leaving the Oklahoma territory were packed with the fleeting "boomers," who have left a howling mob behind them, desperate because they could not also flee. The fugitives in their joy cheered as they alighted in the border towns, and rushed to the hydrants and eating houses heaping curses on the region. The original streets have disappeared and the sections are being ploughed. Those who are not going home announce their intention of moving elsewhere. Scores of men have surrendered their claims to lots without an effort to preserve or dispose of them, and probably fully half of the settlers will return to their former homes.

PROFESSOR THOROLD ROGERS, in the new number of the *Universal Review*, gives fresh currency to the belief long held by many, that the opposition of the late John Bright to Home Rule arose chiefly out of his personal dislike to the Irish members and their obstructive tactics in Parliament. Mr. Bright was a Parliamentarian from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. He was also a Quaker of an exceptionally impressionable and more than ordinarily self-satisfied type, incapable of making allowances for human infirmity. He almost idolized the House and cherished reverence for its forms. The irreverent treatment of those forms by the Parnellites in 1880 and later years disgusted him beyond measure, and influenced his judgment more than he himself was aware of. Mr. Bright made no secret of his dislike of the Irish M. P.'s, and in private would say things of such a scornful character as Lord Salisbury himself would have hesitated to have used. One who knew Mr. Bright well writes to us that it is a mercy he did not accept the Secretaryship of State for India when Mr. Gladstone offered it to him. In the India Office he would have some little or no work, and the power of the Stracheys would have become far greater than it is now. There are those who think it is now so great as to constitute a public danger. That may or may not be correct. But it is certain that, in the multitudinous maze of questions in the India Office, requiring industry of a herculean kind, John Bright could have been overwhelmed. It is singular that the man who was charged with desiring to Americanize our institutions never visited America. "While I was in the States eight years ago," writes Professor Rogers, "I happened to mention to a leading American statesman that Bright sometimes talked of visiting the Union. 'Then,' said he in reply, 'he must take account of shaking hands with forty millions of people.' On my return I told my friend this, and he said, 'That settles the question in the negative.'" Briareus himself with his hundred hands might well have paused before undertaking with a light heart to shake hands with forty millions of the human race. But this conceded, it is a fact that with all his popular sympathies John Bright was not, in the strict sense of the word, a people's man. He was a little austere in the conviction of his own moral superiority to the general run of men, and the word "residuum," respecting which he was once much criticized, did not escape him by accident.

As already announced, Dr. Theodore Cooke acts as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of Mr. Chatfield on privilege leave. Professor Samuel Cooke will, during the same period, officiate as Principal of the College of Science in addition to his own duties. Mr. E. Giles will act in the 1st Grade, Dr. P. Peterson, Acting Principal of Elphinstone College, will act in the 2nd Grade, and Mr. A. Barrett will act in the 3rd Grade.

THE Viceregal visit to Naldira last Saturday was abandoned owing to rain on the previous day.

THE report of the Medical Committee appointed to go into the question of the typhoid outbreaks last cold weather is not likely to appear for some little time, says an up-country paper, the draft being at present in circulation among the members, of whom two, Drs. Richardson and Cunningham, are now in the Central Provinces and Calcutta respectively.

AT the Simla Gymkhana meeting on Saturday the pony hurdle race, ½ mile, was won by Captain Hill's Jess; the 13-3 pony race, once round the course, by Lord William Beresford's Hardware, beating Mikado by a neck; and the ladies' hack race by the Jewel, ridden by Colonel Gatacre.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs:—"The news of the death of Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik was received at Dhulia with great regret. A public meeting under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garood was therefore held in the school compound on Sunday last to express grief at the great loss sustained by the nation, and it was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to his son.

ONE of the common financial expedients of Native States, remarks the Allahabad paper, is to lay a tax more or less heavy upon the pay of officials. In Gwalior the two per cent. cess thus levied upon the servants of the durbar has just been abolished by the Council of Regency, and for the first time salaries for April were paid through the whole State without any deduction. This ought certainly to secure the popularity of the Minister and his colleagues, and we were on the point of saying that the abolition of an irritating impost, wholly false in principle, was a very judicious act on the part of the Gwalior authorities—but were could that opinion bring us in relation to the income-tax as levied upon official salaries in British India.

A BHAMO telegram, of May 12, says:—Although the Phunkan Tsawbwa is still at large, other local and influential chiefs have paid up in full the fines levied by the Deputy Commissioner, and formally took the oaths of submission yesterday before him at Karwan. The country round there is quiet now, and the people are apparently anxious to propitiate us. The Phunkan Tsawbwa is evidently keeping away until he feels more assured of the treatment he is likely to receive at our hands; but there is every prospect of his coming into Bhamo before long.

A DYNAMITE outrage of a similar character to those which at one time were of almost daily occurrence in Madrid was perpetrated in a Church at Valencia a fortnight since. A petard placed behind the high altar exploded during the service. Beyond some damage to the base of a pillar, little actual harm was done; but great alarm was naturally caused to the congregation, and many ladies fainted. Great indignation is expressed at the outrage, the perpetrator of which is unknown, and the authorities have opened an inquiry into the affair.

MR. G. A. STOREY, A.R.A., is amusing artistic circles just at present with a very humorous account of "Show Sunday," and the visitors who frequent the studios on that day. There is the deprecating artist friend, and the British matron who wishes to know if these "are all your pictures, Mr. Storey," and who leaves hurriedly with her three daughters upon being shown a "Lady Godiva" which is not generally exhibited. Then the frame-maker who craves permission to come in, and stands before the *chef-d'œuvre* of the year, and says, "Well, that's what I call a fine piece of work, Mr. Storey, first-rate!" "I am glad to hear you say so, Mr. Jenkins." "Yes, first-rate. It ought to be seen on the line, though I says it as oughtn't. Mr. Goodall has one of exactly the same composition, and that ought to get it a good place." "The same composition, Mr. Jenkins? Surely not!" "Yes, the very same—the best composition; none of your German sort!" "Ah! I mistook you: you refer to the frame; I meant the picture!" "Of course, I meant the frame: but the picture, well, that ain't bad; but what would a picture be without its frame?"

IF a scientific alarmist is to be believed, those who admire black hair on the human head had better store up some locks at once. Natural raven tresses are to be unknown to the next generation, for our modern gas, it appears, develops an ammonical vapour combining chemically with sulphur, producing sulphret of ammonia, and, as a result, the hair turns white or flaxen. As it has already been foreseen that artificial methods of feeding must sooner or later produce a toothless race, and as Charles Reade predicted, the final disappearance of the little-used left arm and hand of civilised mankind, there appears likely to be considerable specific differences between the townsman of to-day and the man of the future—say, a few million years hence.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—One of the most audacious attempts at swindling which has occurred of late has just been perpetrated by a middle-aged woman of African features and complexion. Giving the somewhat singular combination of Manor-Douglas as her patronymic, she hired a house at a rent of nearly £200 in the name, as she averred, of a Prince who was on his way hither from Algeria, and soon to the dwelling repaired furniture-dealers escorting divers huge vans containing £1,000 worth of goods. Meanwhile, the landlord had taken the precaution of making inquiries at the hotel patronised by the lady in question, and had ascertained, to his utter disgust, that, unable to defray her expenses, she had quitted the establishment, leaving a solitary box behind her. So the furniture-dealers, considerably disappointed, but congratulating themselves on their lucky escape, had no alternative but to return with their carpets, tables, chairs, and other luxurious commodities to their respective houses. Most fortunate of all, however, is a jeweller at the Palais Bourbon, who had been favoured with an order amounting to nearly £10,000. Meanwhile, though diligent search is made for this adventuress, she has, so far, succeeded in eluding the attention of the police.

TENDERS for bills and transfers on India for Rs. 45,00,000 were received at the Bank up to the 26th ultimo, when allotments of the former on Calcutta for Rs. 10,00,000 were made, at an average of 1s. 4·156d.; on Bombay, Rs. 11,50,000, at an average of 1s. 4·156d.; and Madras, Rs. 4,50,000, at an average of 1s. 4·1635d.; while telegraphic transfers for Rs. 2,00,000 on Calcutta were sold at 1s. 4·281d., Rs. 14,00,000 being allotted on Bombay at 1s. 4·25d., and Rs. 1,50,000 on Madras at 1s. 4·25d. Applicants for bills at 1s. 4 5·32d. and above will receive in full and for transfers at 1s. 4¼d. and above in full. The remittances sold during the past week, amounting to Rs. 53,01,000, realised £358,337; while from April 1 to last night remittances for Rs. 1,48,36,000 were disposed of, and produced £1,005,068.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES BILL.

LONDON, MAY 14.

In the House of Commons last night the Right Hon. W. H. Smith in reply to a question said that Government will not proceed with the second reading of the Bill relating to the Bounties on the exportation of sugar before the Whitsun holidays.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

In reply to a further question as to whether Her Majesty's Government proposed to appoint a member of the Royal Family as Viceroy of Ireland or abolish the office, Mr. Smith replied that the Cabinet was carefully examining into the matter.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The P. and O. Compan'ys s.s. Coromandel, with the English mails of the 3rd inst., left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE COMMISSARIAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

Not only the Commissariat, but the Military Works also may possibly be made Imperial departments for all India, the home authorities being willing that the amalgamation should take place.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 13.

The P. and O. Coy.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 13.

The P. and O. Coy.'s steamer Ganges arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay on the evening of the 11th instant.

PENANG, MAY 14.

The P. and O. Coy.'s s.s. Teheran from Japan left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, MAY 14.

The mail steamer Rohilla from Bombay and Carthage from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been easier.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 15-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¾
4½ per cent. „	70⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
Bar Silver	42 3-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(MAY 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Cable Suakin-Jedda interrupted for repairs. Communication with the Hedjaz and Yemen interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 13.

10 p.m.	83·6

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

6 a.m.	81·8
10 a.m.	86·9
2 p.m.	89·3
4 p.m.	83·3

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 14.—Pressure has risen in Northern Punjab and some central stations and has fallen elsewhere. The fall is large in Sind, West Bengal, and in the south of the peninsula, and a shallow depression has shown in those regions. Winds are cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depressions and normal elsewhere. Wind is strong at the head of the Bay and in Sind and Guzerat. Temperature has very generally fallen, but the mean temperature is still above normal, except in the Punjab. Excess, however, is less than of late. Weather is cloudy in many parts of Northern India, also in the Circars and Malabar. Slight [illegible]ain has fallen in the Punjab, Assam, and at [illegible]ccan, Kindat, Colombo, and Mangalore.

[illegible]E fortifications of Roumania are, writes the [illegible]a correspondent of the *Times*, of so much in[illegible]nal importance that some details about the [illegible] plan of them and the proposed cost may [illegible]n. The general plan is that of the Belgian [illegible] Brialmont, and consists of (1) a central [illegible] at Bucharest, comprising eighteen detach[illegible]s, each having two turrets, and connected by [illegible]d batteries, and a second line of defence [illegible] by a girdle of bastions, the total cost being [illegible],000f. (2) Three works on the line of the [illegible], one at Galatz, another Focshani, and the [illegible]at Namloasa. These fortifications consist of [illegible]ies under cupolas, and are to be armed with [illegible]cannon of all calibres, the smallest being for [illegible] fire. This part of the scheme has been worked [illegible] in its details by the German, Major Schumann. [illegible] covers the opening comprised between the Carpathians and the Danube, leaving only two apertures, each of ten kilometres width, in which the Roumanian army could give battle with every advantage against Russian invaders. The cost of the Galatz-Focshani works is estimated at from 30,000,000f. to 40,000,000f. It is proposed eventually to complete the fortifications against Russia by works at Kustenji, on the Black Sea, to cost 12,000,000f., and by a tête de pont at Cernavoda, on the Danube, to cost 4,000,000f. The works to be erected on the Austrian side, rather for appearance sake than necessity, are (1) a fortress at Campina, on the narrowest part of the valley of Prahova, at the plain of Ployesti, which will cost 1,500,000f., and a tête de pont on the Betul, to cost 4,000,000f.

"LOVE," says a French novelist, "is seen with white hairs, and is always young in the heart," and nobody has yet discovered the age at which the tender passion is given up. A case which might lead one to despair of arriving at a result in this direction has transpired in a small community in the State of Illinois. A man named Burdick, eighty-four years of age, came to the place for the express purpose of marrying a widow. He was overwhelming with grief, however, on his arrival to find his prospective bride a corpse, and the funeral actually in progress. In the midst of a paroxysm of grief the broken-hearted octogenarian exclaimed—"I have come all the way from Pennsylvania to marry her; what shall I do?" He had not made such an errand for nothing, and next day he went round the place and proposed marriage to several widows. Ultimately a lady, some three years his junior, accepted his hand and heart, and the marriage was promptly celebrated by a Justice. On both sides it seems to have been regarded as a marriage *de convenance*, as the old lady declares that she married him in order to secure a gardener. A funny phase of the sudden transaction was shown when she introduced her husband to some friends, and had to ask him what his name was.

TREASURY BALANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with Sir David Barbour's reference to management of Government balances in his Financial Statement, 1889-90, the note of the Hon'ble John Westland, C.S.I., on the reserve treasuries, the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and your article on the same subject, if you consider the enclosed copies of letters to the secretary of the Gold and Silver Commission worthy of public attention, will you be so good as to publish them in your paper. The Government and the commercial public are gradually being awakened to the importance, desirability, and advantage of making endeavours to obtain a larger supply of money at cheaper rates of interest for the purpose of facilitating the financial operation of the increasing trade of India, and in such a case, I think the following statement from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India, No. 48, will be found to be instructive and productive of good as showing where large sums of money are deposited and to what extent they are made available to help the trade of the country.

Money in the public treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency banks and their branches in the three divisions of Presidency banks, public treasuries, and mints in the last day of each year 1879-80 to 1887-88 per monthly cash balance statements :—

Detail of Items.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
British India.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
In three Presidency Banks.	1,730,800	1,876,100	1,758,400	1,394,400	1,786,200	1,640,500	1,357,300	1,379,600	1,367,200
In three Reserve Treasuries	571,200	1,204,900	2,942,400	2,339,000	1,245,000	553,400	879,800	513,100	718,700
In Mofussil Treasuries	10727500	10290100	9,822,000	11088200	10168700	10346700	10517400	11,293,700	11,785,400
Total	13029500	13371100	14522800	14821600	13199900	12540600	12,754,500	13,186,400	13,871,300

Thus we see that during the last nine years on the last day of each year there has been an average total balance of over thirteen crores of rupees, of which the banks have held over one crore, the reserve treasuries over one crore, and the mofussil treasures over ten crores, or, say, of the total Government cash balance of over thirteen crores about 12 per cent. has been held available for help of trade in the form of deposits in the banks, about 9 per cent. has been locked up in reserve treasuries, and about 79 per cent. has been locked up in mofussil treasuries.

The Hon'ble John Westland in para. 19 of his note tells us :—

"19.—Of the district treasuries, the largest and most important are at the places where there are bank agencies, and at these places the whole of the Government balances are made available for trade through the agency of the banks. Nor is there any limit to the amount of balances which may be thus placed, except that which is imposed by the action of the banks themselves.

1. Is it a fact that in India trade was paid 12 per cent. interest on Government securities without attracting any portion of these ten crores of rupees available in mofussil treasuries, without attracting the native hoards in many parts of the country, and without attracting the abundance and cheap money available out of the country?

2. Is it a fact that in India trade has the Government balances of crores of rupees in mofussil treasuries available for its use without any limit except that which is imposed by the action of the banks themselves, and that the rate of interest on Government securities may be 12 per cen. without bringing these balances in touch with trade.

3. It is a fact that in India the action of the banks is so one-sided they go only where trade is with the view of increasing the debit side of their accounts, and not where money is with the view of increasing the credit side of their accounts, and in order to keep their equilibrium, when the demands of trade are excessive, they raise the rates of interest?

It is a fact that in India trade, banks, and money do not sufficiently co-operate with each othe in all parts of the country for their mutual profit, neither do they enjoy the freedom of action necessary for proper progress; and that high rates of interest occur when they are out of touch, and when their actions are held in suspense by the stoppage of their natural channels of motion in the form of good roads, canals, railways, and banks with good paper currency.

"Above all things, good policy is to be used that the treasure and monies in a State be not gathered into few hands; for otherwise a State may have a great stock and yet starve—and money is like muck, not good except it be spread."—BACON.

"Proputty, proputty, proputty—that's what I ears 'em saay, Doant thou mary for munny, but goa wheer munny is! Could'n I luvv thy muther by cause o' er munny laaid by? Naay—fur I luvv'd 'er a vast sight moor for it: reason why.—TENNYSON.—I am, &c.,

Cochin, May 6. A. C. CAVENDISH.

The Lodge, Warmley in Bristol, Jan. 14, 1887.

G. H. Murray, Esq., Secretary, Gold and Silver Commission, Whitehall, London, S. W.

Dear Sir,—To the question which you kindly gave me, viz. :—

Question.—What is, according to your experience as a banker in India, the effect upon the trade between that country and the United Kingdom of a falling or fluctuating exchange.

Answer.—My answer is—

1. The effect of falling exchange is increased trade.
2. The effect of fluctuating exchange is increased speculation.
3. The effect of falling exchange is altered course of trade in respect to
   1. More demand for money to meet liabilities and requirements in gold.
   2. More demand for money to hold goods.
   3. More competition.
   4. More barter.
   5. Less capital for investment.
   6. Less rate of profit.

All these effects have occurred in conjunction with the general increase in wealth, in means of communication, in rates of interest, in fluctuations of rates of interest, in demand for money, in wants of the people, in energy of the people, in value of the people, in competing for the wealth of the world, in hoarding by natives, in hoarding by Government in reserve treasuries, in population, in sources of supply of commodities, in banking operations by Government, in selling Council Bills in London, in selling bills in India of one treasury on another, in transferring money from place to place, in raising loans, and in the management of the Currency Department, &c., and also in conjunction with the tendency to decreased credit.

In view of these circumstances, I venture to endeavour to show the two grievances alluded to during my visits to you; and at the same time, to humbly make two remarks and one suggestion.

Grievance 1. 1.—The difficulty of meeting obligations and requirements in gold.

Grievance 2. 2.—The difficulty of contending with all the increases alluded to, with the tendency to decreased credit, decreased rate of profit, and insufficient banking accommodation.

Remark 1. 1.—India wants money and credit, what England wanted when the Bank of England was instituted.

Remark 2. 2.—Co-operation and not competition is wanted between England and India, and between the Government of India and their bankers.

Suggestion.—Institute one bank like the Bank of England, which will afford the banking accommodation required, and let all the banking of Government be done by one reliable institution instead of dividing it, as at present, between the Indian Council, the Treasuries, the Currency Department, and the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay, as referred to in my articles in the *Bankers' Magazine* on the subject of "Banking in India."—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) A. C. CAVENDISH.

The Lodge, Warmley, near Bristol, Feb. 11, 1887.

G. H. Murray, Esq., Secretary, Gold and Silver Commission, London, S. W.

Dear Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 14th ultimo, I should like to be allowed to invite the attention of the Commissioners to the following points :—

1. N. P. Vandenberg, LL.D., President of the Java Bank, in a pamphlet, entitled the Money Market and Paper Currency of British India, contrasts the great fluctuations in the rate of interest with the steadiness of the rate in Java. He gives the following table :—

Year.	No. of fluctuation.	Min. rate.	Max. rate.
1876	16	6½	13½
1877	21	7½	13½
1878	10	5½	11½
1879	15	6½	11½
1880	8	5½	9½
1881	9	5½	10½
1882	9	6½	12½
1883	14	7½	10½

In January 1884, the minimum rate of discount was 9 per cent. at Calcutta, while it was 7 per cent. at Bombay, and 6 per cent. at Madras. The rate at Java remained unchanged for four years at 6 per cent.

Doctor Vandenberg attributes the main cause of difference to the existing system of paper currency in the two countries. In India currency notes are issued by Government, whilst in Java the issue is entrusted to a central bank under Government charter and supervision. He contends that the transfer of note issue from the banks to the Government was a mistake, and the remedy he proposes is to unite the Presidency Banks into one strong bank, and to give it the monopoly and control of the paper currency. This remedy I proposed years previously in my articles in the *Madras Mail*.

2. The fluctuations in the rates of interest caused by the operations of Government in their accounts with the Banks are most injurious.

3. In 1884, rates of interest were 11 per cent. on Government securities in India, and about 1½ per cent. in London, and the Presidency Banks Charter prevented the Presidency Banks from borrowing in England.

4. The *Bombay Gazette* of 13th March 1884 points out that no new banks have been started, for which there is ample room, and refers to the restrictions necessarily imposed upon the Presidency Banks.

5. In 1881, the Government raised a loan of 3 crores, and withdrew the money from the Bank's Reserve Treasuries almost as soon as it was received. Rates of interest consequently went up, and the Government securities which were tendered for 104¼, fell in a few weeks to par.

6. Transfers of large sums of Government money to Reserve Treasuries disturb the money market, and sometimes make money dearer in one Presidency than another.

7. On the 2nd August 1881, the Reserve Treasury at Calcutta held Rs. 15,500,000, which increased to Rs. 30,167,000 on the 20th September 1881. On this account rates of interest were raised by the Banks, and Government Securities were depreciated.

8. If rates of interest had been lower the stock rates issued by Government might have been a great success.

9. The Government by keeping reserve treasuries and selling bills are to a certain extent bankers, and in this manner they compete with and injure their own Bankers, the Presidency Banks.

10. Establishing reserve treasuries is a retrograde movement after transacting business successfully without them.

11. The *Englishman*, newspaper at Calcutta, dated 26th June 1885, refers to the reserve treasuries as inconveniencing merchants and banks and as an outrageous practice which could not exist anywhere but in India, and points out that there is no proper banking accommodation.

12. The trade accounts are compiled for the Presidencies and Provinces of Bengal, Bombay, Scinde, Madras, and British Burma, while the Finance and Reserve accounts are compiled for Oude, Central Provinces, British Burma, Bengal, Assam, North-West Provinces, Punjab, Madras, Bombay, which makes a comparrison difficult.

I hope to call and see you before I leave London for India on the 24th instant.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) A. C. CAVENDISH.

CHESS TOURNAMENT FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—All lovers of chess—and there must be many in this presidency—would, I feel sure, be glad of the opportunity of seeing some really good play. To attract masters it is necessary that some substantial prizes should be offered; but considering that most large cities have their international tournaments, to provide prizes for which subscriptions appear to be always readily forthcoming, I see no reason to suppose that the wealthy city of Bombay will find in this any insuperable difficulty. I would suggest that a committee of chess-players be formed to organize an open tournament in the city of Bombay, to be held during the next cold weather. While at home I met several of the English and Irish masters over the board, and I believe that Messrs. Burn, Pollock, Mason, and Rynd would at any rate be willing to compete. Mr. Burn told me that Bombay contained two members of the Liverpool Club, both strong players—Mr. Symington and Mr. Jones, I believe. Mr. Jacob, C. S., also stationed in Bombay, is a very strong player, and would, no doubt, be willing to aid any project calculated to advance chess interests. Mr. Harvey, C. S., is also an exceedingly strong amateur, as also is Mr. Whitworth, C. S., and there must be many more with whom I am not acquainted. We might reasonably expect cordial co-operation and assistance from Messrs. Harrison, Steel, and Targett of Calcutta; and if, in addition, some of the leading Native players could be induced to compete, the contest would attract universal interest as the first of its kind in which the Native and European masters had met in friendly conflict. If the proposal meets with acceptance in the eyes of the chess world, a committee would, I feel sure, succeed in arranging the necessary details.—Yours, &c.,

FRANK C. O. BEAMAN.

Verawul, May 12.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND, 1889.

THE following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday, on account of the above Fund :—

	Rs.	a.
Mr. Mooljee Jewraj	501	
Mr. Hajee Jan Mahomed Casum	250	
Mr. Dhurumsey Canjee	100	
The clerks, overlookers, and labourers of the Victoria Manufacturing Company	94	12
A Friend	10	
The Aden Committee of Surat Fire Relief Fund	4,419	
Messrs. Dada Sali Mahomed and Sons	200	
Total ......Rs.	5,574	12
Amount previously acknowledged ...... „	87,356	6
Grand Total ......Rs.	92,931	2

THE Maharajah Duleep Singh's claim to the possession of the far-famed Koh-i-Noor serves to remind a contemporary of a fact not perhaps generally known in connection with the ill-advised cutting of the gem many years ago. Placed in the hands of Messrs. Garrard for the purpose, the diamond was being slowly polished, when owing doubtless to the friction, becoming overheated, it suddenly burst from its temporary setting of wax, and with the impetus imparted to it by the flying-wheel against which it was pressed, shot through a neighbouring window and disappeared from sight. The excitement of the occurrence can be more readily conceived than described; a search was instantly organised, when finally, much to the delight of all, the treasure was discovered lodged in the gutter of a neighbouring house.

THE ruinous condition of Seville Cathedral has become so serious that the Minister of Public Works has appointed several eminent engineers and architects to go down and report on the state of the Cathedral, and the best plans for rebuilding this magnificent specimen of Gothic architecture. At least ten million pesetas would be required to rebuild the famous Cathedral and the Giralda tower. The repairs attempted last year, when several pillars in the central nave were discovered to be in a ruinous state, have proved insufficient, many more pillars in other parts of the Cathedral being in a very bad condition. The Government is disposed to ask Parliamentary assistance for the Seville Cathedral restoration, as the subscription started in 1888, under the patronage of the Queen-Regent, has not been very successful.

ZANZIBAR INTRIGUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the various items of news that have lately been appearing both in the papers here as well as in Europe, in connection with the deportation by Colonel Euan Smith, the British Consul at Zanzibar, of Mr. Peera Dewjee, the confidential officer of the late and the present Sultan of that flourishing island, perhaps you will allow me to say that he has just arrived here, and not gone straight to England (as stated by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*) to appeal against the action of the Consul-General. He was never fined Rs. 1,000 for importing arms, but merely Rs. 200 for what the Judge at Zanzbar styled the negligence of his firm in disposing of of some old sweepings of his warehouse, which happened to contain a few broken bayonets and useless gun-caps. Moreover, he has no intention whatever of becoming a German subject, but is quite satisfied with his British nationality, in spite of the somewhat harsh treatment he has been subjected to. He has been a victim of circumstances, and there are many Europeans and natives in Zanzibar, Bombay, and England, who do not believe in the imputations made against him, and who sympathise with him in his enforced isolation from his family and his business at Zanzibar. However, it is temporary, and he (Mr. Peera) soon expects to return to his adopted land and to the service of the Sultan, in which he is much valued for his business capacity and honesty of purpose. It is said his term of exile could have been reduced by half, but for a principle involved in it, and which Mr. Peera would not consent to be set aside. However, that question need not be gone into at present. Suffice it to say that Mr. Peera Dewjee is not considered to be so black as his enemies would paint him. But every one has got his enemies in this world, and perhaps it is as well that it should be so, as the great Mahomedan writer, Sheik Sadi, has said in one of his works.—Yours, &c.,

May 14. FACT.

THE PARSEE LADY LECTURER.

THE appearance of a Parsee lady in the *rôle* of a popular lecturer on scientific subjects is a remarkable sign of the times. On Tuesday last Dr. Miss Ratanbai Ardeshir Malbarvala, one of the first female students who passed out from the Grant Medical College in Bombay, delivered a lecture in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to a crowded audience, among whom were more than 200 Parsee ladies. We are no doubt accustomed to think of the Parsees as in many respects more advanced than other races in India, but to find their ladies holding forth on a public platform is an indication of the progress of the Europeanising process in the community for which most people would scarcely be prepared. Professor Oman, indeed, has told us that in 1886 he heard an address delivered by a Hindu lady at the rooms of the Arya Samaj in Lahore; but on that occasion the speaker was screened from the audience, so that Dr. Ratanbai Ardeshir Malbarvala may fairly claim to be the first truly public lady-lecturer in India. In one respect the Parsee pupil threatens to outrun the English teacher. In the course of her lecture, which consisted of a description of the respiratory system in the human body, with some sensible observations on the influences of social habits on its functions, Dr. Ratanbai Ardeshir Malbarvala took occasion to point out "the baneful effects of tight dress, especially corsets and stays among ladies." Whether the Parsee ladies of fashion will profit by this sage admonition more than the average Englishwoman has done, is perhaps doubtful; but at all events it is comforting to find the first native lady who has felt impelled to unbosom herself in public for the edification of her sisters, confining herself to an exposition of women's duties rather than of women's rights.—*Pioneer.*

DISPUTE ABOUT A PROMISSORY NOTE.

YESTERDAY at the Small Causes Court before Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, acting Fourth Judge, Ramjee Abajee Sinday sought to recover from Mahadavrao Baboorao Salaykur the sum of Rs. 100, being the amount due on a promissary note passed by defendant and one Narayen in favour of the plaintiff on the 11th November 1886. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Rustomjee Patel for the defendant. The defendant pleaded that the amount sued for was paid to a woman named Suckoobai, and contended that she was the real plaintiff, with whom, the defendant urged, he had some money transactions. The amount claimed, the pleader also urged, actually belonged to the woman Suckoobai, and that the plaintiff had no interest whatever in the monetary dealings which existed between him and Suckoobai. His Honour on the evidence held that the defendant failed to prove the plea of payment and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 100, plus court costs, and awarded Rs. 15 as professional costs.

SAD OCCURRENCE ON BOARD THE S. S. CHILKA.

NEWS was received yesterday of a sad occurrence on board the s.s. Chilka while on her way from Mauritius to Colombo. Mr. Henri St. Pern, one of the passeners, died on the morning of the 2nd. It was at four o'clock in the morning, when the chief officer of the ship relieved the 2nd officer on the bridge that the deceased was found dead in his bed by the 2nd officer, in whose berth the deceased was during the voyage. This officer, on finding that the man was dead, at once informed the chief officer, who came down immediately, and after having examined the deceased pronounced him dead. A large quantity of clotted blood was found in the bed and down the side of the bunk. At the time of the occurrence the sea was very rough, and the cause of the death of Mr. Henri St. Pern was attributed either to retching or an excessive fit of coughing, in consequence of which he had burst a blood vessel. The deceased was buried at sea at 11 a. m. on the same day, all the officers of the ship attending the burial service.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, April 24th, says :—

A comparatively small demand has been experienced during the past fortnight, dealers having been busy with their annual ancestral worship and consequently unable to ease the heavy purchases of the previous fortnight. A decline of 25 cents to a dollar per bale may be noticed in the values of chiefly certain spinnings, but this may be accounted for by the prospects of an early rise in exchange. A new importation (the Jubilee Mill) has been added to the list of our spinnings in the present report, and judging from the samples, the manufacture appears to be of excellent quality. Stocks of No. 20s in second hands being large, and in consequence of unfavourable advices from the interior, a small business has been done in this count and prices shew a decline of 25 cents in special spinnings. A moderate demand has been experienced for all descriptions of No. 16s., and prices are maintained. A decline of 25 cents per bale may be noticed in certain superior but dear spinnings of No. 12s.; other descriptions remain unchanged and a good business has to be recorded in this count. No. 10s have been in less request, and a moderate business has been effected, and prices, with the exception of two or three special chops, show a decline of 25 to 75 cents per bale. Nos. 6s. and 8s. have also attracted less attention. Rather cheap rates have induced some business in Nos. 14s., 18s., and 24s. During the fortnight arrival 4,882 bales, sales 5,974 bales. Shipment to coast ports 328 bales, and unsold stock 13,455 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 1,502 bales and Japan 1,613 bales. Latest advices from thecoast ports report a small general business. A further decline in rates of suitable chops of No. 20s. has induced a good business in this count in the Shanghai and Japan markets. No. 16s., however, have attracted but little attention.

OUR French neighbours at Pondicherry, says the *Madras Mail*, have been busy for some time past in searching for the remains of Francois Martin, the first Governor of Pondicherry, who arrived in India on January 1674. Francois Martin was not called Governor on his arrival in Pondicherry. For a quarter of a century he had to put up with the less important title of Director or Agent. On the 6th September 1693 Pondicherry was captured by the Dutch, and remained in the possession of the Hollanders until the 20th September 1697, when it was restored to the French by the treaty of Ryswick. Martin then became *Gouverneur de l'Estalissement des Francais à Pondicherry*, an appointment which he held until the time of his death in Pondicherry on the 30th December 1706.

CONSULAR REPORTS ON EASTERN TRADE AND FINANCE.

WE make the following extracts, which are from some of the consular reports for the year 1888 :—

Mr. O. Johnson, Acting Consul at Kiungchow, writes :—In opium the figures show a falling off of 27,500 lbs, but they only give the amount reported, and paid duty on at the Foreign Customs in this port. Probably there was a real decrease in the import owing to the distress caused by the bad crops above referred to, but no doubt a large quantity was smuggled at the different ports on the coast, as was reported last year. There is no means of ascertaining the amount thus brought to the island, but I am not aware that any steps have yet been taken to put a stop to the practice, and it is probable, therefore, that there was at least as much as last year, when 1,200 chests were suspected of having been smuggled. Another reason for the decrease is that the price of the drug in Hong Kong was very high during the latter part of the year, and buyers had consequently been holding off and waiting for a fall. The Patna drug is chiefly consumed in this district, 90 per cent. of the whole import consisting of this kind, while the remainder was Benares and Malwa, the former being preferred to the latter. No Persian or Turkey opium was imported, and no statistics are available as to the quantity of native drug consumed. I am informed, however, that it is probably not more than a tenth of the Indian. The poppy is not cultivated in Hainan, and what native drug finds its way here comes in junks from the mainland. Bombay yarn shows a disappointed decrease of 170,000 lbs. It is still, however, 80,000 lbs. in excess of the import for 1886, and it is to be hoped that the falling off is only temporary, and due to the unprosperous state of affairs generally. There is no sign of a reaction in favour of native or other manufactured yarn. A large portion of this trade is now in the hands of a foreign local firm, and indeed it is the only species of merchandise any considerable proportion of the trade in which is in foreign hands. Mr. A. S. Hamilton, Acting Consul-General in Borneo, writes :—The following figures will give some idea of the progress of agriculture in this part of the world. There was shipped from Singapore during the year 1887 according to the published returns, about 628,000 pearls of gambier, valued at about 4,000,000 dols; 210,000 pearls of pepper, value about 4,000,000 dols; 162,000 pearls of tapioca, 224,000 pearls of copra, sago about 1,00,000 pearls besides many other things. Penang, also has a very large export list. The Philippines shipped Manila hemp, sugar, and tobacco; Java, coffee and sugar; and Kapok and Sumatra, tobacco—all in values to be spoken of by the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Gambia, pepper, rattans, coffee, tapioca and Manila hemp are among the things which have risen considerably in price, and all of which are now yielding heavy profits to the planter.

The great bulk to these products come from foreign countries, or are cultivated by aliens, giving profitable employment to a vast capital and to a large number of people in the supervision of the field hands, and in the contingent trade and business. The prosperity of the fine cities of Manila and Batavia (the Queen of the East) is mainly due to the agricultural resources of the districts they command, while in Singapore itself many of the richest Chinamen owe their wealth to their connection with the Gambia and pepper-planting industries. No wonder, therefore, that planting operations in North Borneo are closely watched by a great many people, as it is hoped that of the various experiments now being undertaken, if but some turn out successful, North Borneo, with its enormous extent of unoccupied land and good soil, will offer a large field for the employment of British capital, and of many young men of good bringing up, who cannot find congenial occupation in the overcrowded labour market in England.

During the past year tobacco has been the cultivation that has received most attention. Six companies have been at work in different parts of the country, but owing to an exceptionally dry season results have not been so favourable as was anticipated; still, on all of the estates the tobacco has been of the highest quality of its kind (wrap or cover tobacco, for which the price runs from about 2s. to 3s., as against about 4½d., the price of ordinary American and other tobaccos). The crop has been gathered, and, at the date of writing, is in the fermenting sheds. It will be ready for shipment in the course of another month. Having visited all the estates recently, I should estimate the gross crop to be about 2,300 cwts, worth roughly, as far as can be judged from the tobacco as seen in its earlier stages, about 170,000 dols. The best crop comes from Ranow in Malludu Bay, the estate of the Borneo Tabak Nutschappy, where 1,100 cwt. have been cut from 128 fields; part of the crop is, however, a good deal damaged by caterpillars which were unusually abundant, owing to the dryness of the season. Planting during the coming year will be on a much larger scale, as several companies who made small tentative experiments during 1888 were so much encouraged by the results they attained, that they are now commencing operations on a large scale, while also several new companies have started.

The search for a payable gold field, which, it was presumed, must exist, judging from the quantity of drift gold floated down the Segama River, was resumed by Mr. Skertchly, the manager of the British Borneo Gold Company, in May. The main obstacle hitherto had been the difficulty of ascending the river, which is full of shallows and rapids, and of forwarding supplies of provisions, as the country is totally uninhabited, and does not afford supplies of any kind whatever. Striking into the forest at a point in Darvel Bay, which was judged to be nearest to the desired district, Mr. Skertchly crossed three sharp ridges of mountains, and, at length, struck the higher Segama, at a place some 250 miles inland from its mouth; the tract is only thirty-one miles long, but great difficulty was experienced in bringing up provisions, as owing to the rocky and mountainous nature of the ground, animals could not be used for transport, and everything had to be carried, at considerable expense, on men's backs. Payable gold was found soon after the Segama was reached, and the higher the river was ascended the more there was, but it was patchy and uncertain, and, so far no reefs are reported, the gold being almost entirely in the river bed. It is now certain that payable gold exists, but, whether the extent of country it is found in is large or small has yet to be ascertained, while the expense of conveying provisions to the gold-fields will require gold to be abundant to make it worth while working, without an easier path is found. Mr. Skertchly was five and a half months in the forest without coming out once, and it was mainly owing to his foresight in arranging details, and his perseverance in carrying on the expedition, that success was due.

QUETTA RACES, SECOND DAY.—MAY 11.

THE second day's racing has been as great a success as the first, the results being :—

FIRST RACE.—The City and Suburban. A handicap for all horses. Rs. 300. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Welman's Princess Maude, 12st. 7lb., (Owner)... 1
Captain Francis' Mars, 9st. 4lb., (Captain Owen) ... 2
Major Symons' Merlin, 9st. (Native)... 3

The favourite won comfortably by half a length. Time—2 mins. 1 sec.

SECOND RACE.—The Pony Selling Race. Rs. 150. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Welman's Stoneclink, 9st. 9lb., (Owner) ... 1
Mr. Percival's Atalanta, 10st. 2lb., (Owner)... 2
Mr. Young's Satrap, 11st. 2lb., (Mr. Jenour) ... 3

The favourite won by six lengths easily. Time—1 min. 2 secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Worcester Cup. Rs. 300, presented by the officers of the Worcester Regiment. A steeplechase for ponies. Distance 1½ mile.

Captain Newton-King's Pilgrim, 12st. 5lb,, (Mr. Kettlewell) ... 1
Mr. Jenour's Bob, 10st. 5lb., (Owner) ... 2
Captain Harness' Shaitan, 12st. 1lb., (Capt. Milton). 3

Six ran. Shaitan was the favourite at the lotteries, Bob and Pilgrim coming next. The event was won, after some fine riding, by two lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—The Grand National Chase. For all horses. Rs. 300. Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Welman's Princess Maude, 12st. 7lb. (Owner)... 1
Mr. Walton's Olive, 10st. 7lb. (Owner)... 2

Also ran Morpheus, 12st. 7lb. (fell).

The favourite held the lead throughout and won by five lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—The Lincolnshire Handicap. For all ponies that ran the first day. Rs. 250. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Welman's Billet Doux, 10st 8lb. (Owner) ... 1
Mr. C. B.'s Happy Lad, 11st. 1lb. (Captain Burke)... 2
Major Symons' Archon, 11st. (Captain Thomas) ... 3

Five ran. All three placed ponies were about equal favourites in the lottery. After a splendid race home Billet Doux won by a neck. Time—1 min. 13 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—The Polo Scurry. For *bona-fide* polo ponies. Rs. 100. Distance ¼ mile in heats.

Mr. Russel's Bartimeus, 10st. (Mr. Welman) ... 1
Mr. Wellscote's Mooltan, 10st. 9lb. (Captain Burke) 2

Eight ran. The first heat was won by Mooltan, the second by Bartimeus, and the final by the same pony, which was the favourite.

IN THE RED SEA.

IF one object of a leisurely voyage among the coral reefs and shoals, the sandy headlands, and precipitous islands of the Red Sea be to ascertain the exact reason, writes the *Saturday Review*, why the *Yam Suf* of the Hebrews, the *Bahr Meleh* of the Arabs, is called Red by us, the answer comes sooner and more distinctly than could have been anticipated.

The passenger in a mail steamer, keeping well out to sea, the writer remarks, has no opportunity of forming an opinion on this point. True, he knows, rather than sees, that the mountains, of Sinai are composed of red granite; but of them he catches no more than a glimpse. So, also, many of the islets he passes—and notably those called The Brothers—are very red. But the voyager who goes from light to light, and naturally endeavours to take the shortest route in each case, finds that, before he has quite emerged from the Gulf of Suez, and while he is yet, as it were, on the threshold of the Red Sea, he can, by hugging the land materially shorten the run from Ras Gharib to Ashrafi. The great mail steamers keep well to the eastward, and on leaving the Straits of Jubal are almost out of sight of land. But the coaster sees what they miss. He sails close to a long mountain range, rising abruptly from the water's edge to a height of 1,530 feet. When it is past he is in a different region, and soon the islands seem to disperse and the headlands to recede, and he has entered the portals of the Red Sea. But we must not leave this mountain without further observation. The whole mass is one piece of iron ore, so nearly pure that it deflects the compass very perceptibly. Are we not here on the track of Al Sindibad the sailor? The mountain furthermore has been known for some generations as Jebel Zeyt—the mountain of oil. The long costly, and fruitless borings for petroleum were made a few years ago at Zeytia, a harbour some miles to the westward round the next point. But we have not yet noticed the most important thing, geographically speaking, about this mountain. Weather-beaten, rugged, and bare as are its sides, they are intensely red, varying between the colour of iron rust and that of hæmatite. This range with its loadstone-like properties, its extraordinary and sudden rise out of deep water, and its mysterious exudation of oil must have been an object as much of fear as of wonder in remote age; and it only remains to observe that to the old sailing craft it would be a most conspicuous object, and the only land immediately on the course. The mail steamer's course is so entirely different that, if Jebel Zeyt is seen at all, it is not endued with the ruddy glow of the iron ore, but with the delicate blue veil which lends such a charm to all Red Sea scenery. There is nothing specially new in this theory of the Red Sea; what has hitherto been wanting has been an identification of the supposed red mountain and an identification also of a site which while the older navigators could not possibly have overlooked it, the modern mail steamer passenger could hardly have recognised. In Jebel Zeyt we find the required colour and the required situation, and also certain marvellous qualities which would enhance the importance of the mountain in the eyes of the older voyagers.

ZAFFARANA.

Threading our way, then, through the Gulf of Suez past Jebel Abu Darraj, "the Father of Steps," from whose feet the children of Israel crossed, according to local tradition and the lighthouse on Zaffarana—properly "Saffarana," a reference to its brilliant yellow sands—we hasten on some three hundred and fifty miles through bewitching scenery until on the second day we are in sight of the Dædalus. About a degree north of the Tropic of Cancer, almost exactly abreast of Syene on the Nile and the first cataract, but except in very clear weather, out of sight of land this is the most dangerous shoal in the Red Sea. The loneliness of the situation is extreme, the climate hot, damp, and trying. Yet four Europeans, of whom one is always on leave, have been attached to the light for as many as ten years and more. A low foundation rises from the reef, which is never above water, except that some small black boulders are visible here and there and account for the Arabic name, Abu Kizan, the father of pots. A narrow passage, difficult to find, has been dredged through the shoal. Above the masonry, at which a visitor can land, is the iron framework of the light, and nestling, as it were, between its legs, the men's quarters. From the Dædalus, northward to The Brothers, is a night's sail. As it is surrounded with a moderate allowance of firm ground, the condition of the well-built stone lighthouse on The Brothers is not so deplorable, and as we pass the crow of a cock and the cackle of a hen suggest possibilities denied to the Dædalus.

THE RED SEA, A COMMERCIAL ROUTE.

The importance of the Red Sea as a commercial route long before the opening of the Suez Canal or the construction of a single light-house is proved by the frequent issue of volumes on its navigation and the careful surveys made at intervals, chiefly by officers of the late Indian navy. When a majority of the ships which entered these intricate waters had no steam-power such volumes of sailing directions were simply indispensable. In those days it was no unusual thing for a ship to be six months beating up from Aden to Suez, so that water and wood were constantly wanted; and in the books we often read such entries as these :—"Good water is to be procured here at some wells about five hundred yards from the beach; firewood is plenty"; or "bullocks, sheep, and goats can be obtained here; firewood may be had for cutting, and there is a well of brackish water about three-quarters of a mile from the beach." Such directions as these are thrown away on the modern navigator. His path is all marked out for him; and, given clear weather, he need not take a bearing all the way down or up, from Suez to Babu 'l Mandib, the Gate of Tears—tears which, so far as they were caused by want of lighthouses, ought now to flow no longer. Yet shipwrecks continue to occur, and will probably go on perennially as long as careless navigators put to sea. The attention is diverted at Jebel Zukur by its strange shape from the long row of hulks abandoned on its shore; and a more melancholy sight cannot be seen. If it be true that Zukur means "a monument," and is a reference to its obelisk-like shape, rising as it does two thousand feet sheer out of the sea, a more appropriate name could hardly be found; but the Arabs also call it Jebel Dokan, the Hill of Smoke, which proves that, within historical memory at least it was an active volcano. Another favourite place, so to speak, for making shipwreck is the island of Jubal, where now the bows of a great steamer lost there last year stand up like a tall beacon against the sky. A third and still more dangerous place was the island of Shadwan, which stands just south of the Straits; but the opening this spring of a new lighthouse, a hundred and twenty feet from the level of the sea, on the south side, ought to have the most satisfactory effect.

NO SIGN OF LIFE.

There is something strange, almost poetical, in the contrast afforded by the view. We round into the bay under the lee of those barren mountains, with the curious central summit like a negro's head and shoulders—did Mr. Rider Haggard ever see it?—towering almost a thousand feet into the blue sky. There is no sign of cultivation or civilisation or human life, except what is afforded by the lighthouse, which looks fresh, neat, spick, and span, with its white stone masonry quarried on the spot, its æsthetically painted lantern, and the iron pier, with its hydraulic lift and its tramway, all planted in this wild waste of desolate and unfathomable water. The loneliness seems almost greater than that on the Dædalus. The Dædalus is like a ship anchored at sea; but life on Shadwan must be life on a desert island.

The scenery round Shadwan and to north of it is very fine. Looking towards Koseir we see some noble ranges. One panorama of hills comes into sight after another; and, if your yacht is not too large, you can pass to the westward of Shadwan, and enter the Straits close to the island from which they derive their name, Jubal, the camel's hump. The peninsula of Sinai is full in front before you turn northward, but a controversy rages over the questions as to whether the "Mount of Moses" is visible or not. The old sailing directions are worth consulting on this point. "None of the sea of Suez, except a very small portion about Hummum Bluff, can be seen from Mount Sinai," says the book, leaving the question much as it was, but allowing us to hope that in steaming by we may have caught, wittingly or unwittingly, a glimpse of the sacred mountain.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE FIGHT AT JABAN.

A KAMBALE telegram, dated 10th May, gives details of the operations of the Chin Field Force:—

Fort White, Chin Hills, 4th May.—A column composed of 65 of the Norfolk Regiment and 60 of the 42nd Goorkhas, under Captain Mayne, marched out to-day to burn some new villages which had been seen in course of construction near the site of Jaban by the column that went to Sagylaing. They were very carefully concealed just on the other side of the spur on which Jaban village was. The column had to make three steep descents and ascents before reaching Jaban near which they arrived at about 8 a.m., having started at 4-40 a.m.

After a short rest the column proceeded to the village, not a shot being fired by the Chins till the troops were in it. Then a heavy fire was suddenly opened at a distance of only about 50 yards. It was seen that the village consisted of only about fifteen small huts. The enemy were posted in two very strong stockades, somewhat resembling blockhouses :—these were near a nullah. From the first blockhouse a covered way about three feet wide and five feet deep ran to the nullah and thence to the other blockhouse. The Chins kept up a very heavy fire from the first blockhouse and from the covered way. The troops charged the enemy, who tried to escape by the covered way ; but the roof was pulled off and all the Chins inside—some eight or ten—were bayonetted. The fight was kept up some time longer, the Chins being not only in their fortifications but all round in the jungle. Some thirty of them were killed and a very large number wounded before the engagement terminated.

Our losses were heavy, namely, Lieutenant Michel, Corporal Stevenson and Private Lambert, Norfolk Regiment, killed ; Captain Mayne, Norfolk Regiment, twice, and Surgeon LeQuesne, once, severely wounded ; one naick of the 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry dangerously wounded (since dead) ; five sepoys of the 42nd severely wounded ; and three Goorkhas and one kahar lightly wounded. The enemy fought stubbornly, but were compelled in the end to bolt, and the village was burnt.

The question now was how to get the wounded and dead carried. Rough dandies were made up and the column marched for Tarton. From there a heliograph was sent to Fort White asking for more doolies : five were sent under an escort, and later in the day some more men were sent out to assist, as after the hard work the column had already had it was known that they would be much fatigued and hardly up to carrying the wounded. The difficulties of the ground delayed the march very much, and torches were sent out to meet the column when it was seen that they would not be in till after dark. The whole column was in about ten o'clock. The officers present at the engagement are loud in their praises of the plucky way the troops charged the enemy's works : and that the enemy had had rather more punishment than was agreeable was proved by the fact that not a single shot was fired at the column on its return.

During the fight Surgeon LeQuesne greatly distinguished himself in the attention he paid to the wounded under a heavy fire. When Lieutenant Michel was hit Surgeon LeQuesne ran up and proceeded to bandage up his wound. He was then only about ten yards from the enemy, who, although they kept up a heavy fire, did not succeed in hitting him, though he remained there at least ten minutes. He was, however, subsequently wounded by a shot fired from the jungle. It is hoped he will be recommended for the V. C.

5th May.—Lieutenant Michel, Corporal Stevenson, and Private Lambert were buried to-day with military honours, the General and all officers being present. The wounded are doing well. Heavy rain will prevent for this season any more operations which necessitate the men being out for more than one day.

A DESPATCH OF 11TH MAY.

Fort White, Chin Hills, 5th May.—The naick of the 42nd Goorkhas, who was dangerously wounded at Jaban died the same night, and was buried to-day. Generals Faunce and Symons and some other officers were present at the funeral. The deceased naick was a fine gallant soldier, already in possession of the much coveted Order of Merit, and his loss is much felt in the regiment. In the evening the Siyin Chins at Tarton were heard firing volleys in honour of their dead, showing in this respect a curious conformity with the customs of civilised nations.

To-day a Kanhow deputation came in with eight Burman captives, three fine elephant's tusks, six mythun, eight cane mats and five viss of wax. There still remain five captives to be given up and two cane mats complete the tribute.

Almost at the same time as the Kanhows came in eight villagers of Sibong, in Manipur territory, arrived, having come all round from Manipur, *via* Yazagyo and Kambale. They state that Sibong was raided on the 5th November last and fifteen people carried off by the Kanhows. As they had heard the Kanhows were negotiating they had come to try and recover the people taken from their village. Of those carried off on this occasion two were given up by the Kanhows on the 6th March. One of the female captives brought in to-day at once recognised one of the Sibong villagers as her husband. Tableau !

6th May.—Another Kanhow deputation came in to-day bringing in the remaining five captives and the two cane mats. They have now paid up their whole fine and tribute, and their surrender can be counted as complete. It is hoped their headman, Yatun, will soon come in and confer with our Political Officer on one or two small matters which have still to be settled. Already 67 captives have either been given up or have escaped since the occupation of Siyin on the 4th February. The Kanhows say the Siyin Chins had the Thugyee of Bweman and over 20 men killed at Jaban on the 4th.

General Symons arrived here the day before yesterday to relieve General Faunce, who, having been appointed permanently on the Staff as a Brigadier-General, has to proceed to Wellington to take up his permanent command. General Symons intends remaining here for about a fortnight, and then proceeds to Myingyan.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE season has undoubtedly commenced at Simla earlier than usual this year. Lady Lansdowne has already had two afternoon receptions, which were largely attended, and as the weather was charming, they were much enjoyed.

The health-giving atmosphere of Simla, on which Lord Lansdowne congratulated the members of the Simla Municipality in his reply to their address of welcome, and which he stated enabled the officials to recuperate themselves for their hard work in the plains in the cold weather, does not seem as yet to have had sufficient effect upon our legislators to enable them to have a meeting of the Legislative Council so early as was expected. It was first announced that the Council would meet on the 17th instant, but now it is stated that no meeting will be held till the 30th of May, when business will be commenced.

The invigorating air, however, seems to have had its full effect upon the younger generation, or those who go in chiefly for sports and pastimes, to say nothing of theatrical entertainments. Amusements of all sorts have already begun, and there have been football matches, cricket matches, and the first gymkhana meeting, all of which have proved attractive, though I do not suppose that the details are of much interest, except to those who take part in them or are spectators. Suffice it to say that the Jutogh team defeated the Simla Union at football, and that The World obtained an easy victory over the Subalterns at cricket, while Lord William Beresford was the hero of the Gymkhana meeting.

As regards theatricals the prospects at present do not appear to be very promising, although the first piece to be produced, " Jem the Penman," is in rehearsal with a fairly strong cast. Two or three other pieces are announced as likely to follow, but most of them will not possess the charm of novelty on the Simla boards though, of course, in the ever-changing Simla Society there will be many alterations in the cast.

The great theatrical event of the season is, however, expected to be the production of Captain Thorneycroft's new burlesque, all particulars of which, even its very title, are at present profound secrets. It is to be hoped that this new production, which is to be at the author's risk and expense, will prove more successful than Captain Hobday's similar venture last season ; when, though the houses were full on each occasion, the author was considerably out-of-pocket on account of the expensive manner in which the burlesque was dressed, staged, and mounted. But then, it may be asked, what enthusiastic amateur would not be willing to incur some loss for the honour and glory of producing an original burlesque in the presence of Viceroyalty and a distinguished audience at Simla.

The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne are to start to-day on a visit to Naldhera, where they will be the guests of Sir Charles and Lady Elliot. They will stay there till Monday and on their return will visit the well-known Sipi Fair, which has for some years formed an excuse for any number of picnics and a pleasant day's excursion.

But the real attractions of the Sipi Fair have of late years much degenerated. When the fair was first discovered it was a truly native gathering, principally of the different hill tribes around Simla. The arrangements were carried out in purely native style and the wares offered for sale consisted almost entirely of the clothes and ornaments and primitive utensils in use among these tribes. There was also another custom, the suppression of which is, perhaps, not much to be regretted, which was that the marriageable young women were put up for sale, and virtually sold into slavery to the highest bidders, and it is also stated that some of the wealthier young women purchased husbands for themselves. But all this is now changed. Instead of the primitive style of dress, or, perhaps, I might say undress, which the young women formerly adopted, they now, with that natural instinct for finery which is inherent in even the most savage female breast, apparel themselves in all sorts of gay and gaudy modern colours. The goods brought for sale to the fair also now consisted of cheap European clothes and brummagem jewellery, and the genuine native articles are few and far between. Still it is the fashion to visit the fair, and all Simla takes a holiday on the occasion.—*Saturday Evening Review.*

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

LORD SALISBURY AT BRISTOL.

THE Prime Minister on Tuesday, 23rd ult., fulfilled his engagement of some standing to visit Bristol. He was busily occupied throughout the day, and made no fewer than five speeches.

THE HOME RULE AGITATION.

In the afternoon Lord Salisbury attended a large meeting in the Drill Hall. The gathering represented the Primrose League Habitations of the west of England. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who presided, described as the main objects of the League the maintenance of our religion, our institutions, and our empire. Major-General Still presented to Lord Salisbury 144 addresses from habitations with 51,000 members. The Duke of Beaufort moved and Lord Dunsany seconded a resolution of confidence in the Government, and satisfaction at the patriotic attitude of the Liberal Unionists. This having been carried Lord Salisbury addressed the meeting. He said it was a great satisfaction to the Ministry to know that, in difficult times, when choice was full of hazard and perplexity, when a selection had to be made amid conflicting evils, they had been able to conciliate public confidence. Ridiculing the Home Rule agitation, he said, the county of Cornwall, by its distinct racial origin, language, tradition, and legendary history, had as much claim to a separate Parliament and Cabinet as Ireland, Scotland, or Wales. The nationality argument was more fruitful of sophistry and claptrap, and more barren of solid argument than any other consideration which could be laid before the people. It would sacrifice the first interests of industry and the commerce of a nation to mere empty sentimental and idle ungrounded feeling. He felt that the Government's policy in Ireland deserved to be viewed with indulgence because it had been followed in face of unwonted obstacles. Never before had Opposition in Parliament stood up in favour of embezzlement and fraud. The efforts of the two phalanxes by which Government was opposed—the political and the criminal phalanx—converged upon a common end—to make the execution of the law impossible in Ireland.

THE CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ALLIANCE.

Lord Sailsbury went on to refer to the alliance between the Liberal Unionists and the Conservatives, and the sacrifices both parties had made in the cause of the empire. He did not mean to refer to any controverted matter of the present or to touch upon personal questions which he regretted very much should be mingled with such a subject. But he wished clearly to point out what was the precise position which the Liberal Unionist party and the Conservatives occupied with respect to the question of disputed seats. It was an essential condition of their co-operation from the first that they should agree not to poach upon each other's ground. They agreed that the existing seats as they stood should be held to be the right of the party which then held them. But though the agreement prescribed their respective obligations towards each other ; it did not necessarily prescribe the policy which the two parties combined might have to follow. Though Conservatives intended to keep inviolate, as the Unionists did their mutual good faith, they by no means shut themselves out from considering the circumstances of each vacancy, and selecting the man who was most likely to bring strength to the party which was struggling for the integrity of the empire. Passing on to speak of the social condition of the country the Premier insisted that every precaution should be taken to ensure the continued flow of capital. Any measure which threatened the existence of commercial confidence not only did not benefit the poorer classes, but would be one of the greatest calamities they could suffer.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

In the evening Lord Salisbury addressed a meeting of about 5,000 persons who had assembled in the Drill Hall under the presidency of the Duke of Beaufort. The Prime Minister referred to the preparations which the Government had been compelled to make for national defence. He spoke of the necessity of being prepared beforehand for any possible danger that might arise. England, too, had more need to be prepared than many other countries. The fabric of our prosperity was so artificial, we had raised such a vast edifice of industry and manufacture of wealth within so narrow an area, that the progress of a hostile army through our country would shatter our prosperity with a ruin which centuries would not repair. Although at present England was on the most friendly terms with every kingdom in the world, the aspect of European politics would shift from the extreme of tranquillity to the extreme of disturbance almost with the quickness of a summer shower ; and we must therefore prepare ourselves now while we had the time.

THE DANGERS OF A HOSTILE IRELAND.

His lordship continued :—You will observe that our danger comes from the coast that is opposite to us belonging to several different countries. It is the existence of this possibly hostile coast which imposes upon you these enormous sacrifices. What would you think of any statesmen who proposed to you to double the length of that coast, and to place opposite to other portions of your shores another coast, in which there might be harbours from which invading forces might go forth, and where a possibly hostile population might exist. If you entrust independent executive and legislative power to the Government of Ireland, who will say that that Government may never be hostile ? On the contrary, whereas upon the continent of Europe you have men who, at all events, have no prejudices against you, and are in the main friendly, you know that a very considerable portion of the population of Ireland is unfortunately at this time, and has been for generations past, animated by the most bitter sentiments against England. Is there any impediment to prevent them—in the case, let us suppose, of some European war where you might be fighting for your existence—is there anything to prevent a Government of an Ireland practically independent from placing those splendid harbours which lie opposite to you here at the disposal of a foreign fleet ?

SIMPLE IMBECILITY TO GRANT HOME RULE.

It was said that there was no intention to give an independent government to Ireland ; but there was as much difficulty in finding out what the Home Rule proposals were as to find out on a race-course under what thimble the pea was. Mr. Gladstone, speaking to an Irish deputation at Hawarden, referred in terms of approval to Mr. O'Connell's bond between the two countries as that of " the golden link of the Crown. " He (Lord Salisbury) need hardly tell them that if the two countries were united by nothing else the union would not last long. He believed that with good firm Government, lasting for a number of years, Ireland would improve ; but the hostility and antagonism which existed among her people was not to be melodramatically pushed aside by one measure in Parliament or one rhapsodical speech. It was not charity nor goodness, but it was simple imbecility, to think that the enmity of bygone generations would cease, and that the majority and the minority would forget their past animosities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

He believed there was a desire that local government should be extended to Ireland, though he doubted if it would work so satisfactorily in Ireland as in England or Scotland. If local government were not made an engine of oppression to the minority in Ireland, it would be a good thing. Lord Roseberry had said that local government would be made a leverage for obtaining Home Rule, but any such measure the Government might bring in would be free from the anticipated reproach of Lord Rosebery. He did not believe that local government would secure the final reconciliation of the population in Ireland and attach them to England. He believed in what Ireland had never had—a long spell of firm impartially administered law ; and then, when Irishmen respected the rights of their neighbours, then the prosperity which belonged to all tranquil and industrial communities would follow.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE UNIONISTS' POSITION.

THE first of a series of Liberal Unionist meetings which have been arranged for the present week was held on Wednesday, 24th ult., in the Midland Institute, Birmingham. It was the annual meeting of the National Liberal Union, and Mr. Chamberlain presided. He was supported by Lord Derby and Sir Henry James. Mr. Chamberlain, in his opening address, said that since their last meeting the Liberal Unionist cause had sustained its heaviest loss in the death of Mr. John Bright. With that exception he thought he must congratulate them on the position in which they found themselves both locally and nationally. The contest which recently took place in Birmingham had demonstrated the fact that the Gladstonians were only an insignificant minority, and that either branch of the Unionist party in the Central Division was sufficient, even if acting alone, to inflict an overwhelming defeat on the Separatists' faction. What was true of the Central Division was true in a greater degree of every other division of the city ; and, under these circumstances, Liberal Unionism was a force which their opponents could not ignore. He said that Birmingham repudiated altogether, as having nothing to do with Liberalism or Radicalism, the new doctrines of anarchy and disintegration. The alliance between the Liberal Unionists and the Government had now lasted for three years. It had borne the test of experience and the strain of battle, and it was firmer now than it had been at any previous time. It was justified by its fruits, and he was determined to uphold it. Having referred in grateful terms to the visit of Mr. Balfour to Birmingham, to whom they owed the magnitude of their recent victory, if not their victory itself, he congratulated the Government on the success of their Irish policy, which had greatly reduced crime. The result was that the country was settling down once more to the pursuit of peaceful and orderly industries. He hoped that even in the present session they might have evidence that the Government had been maturing their plans for dealing in some final way with the eternal Irish question. The Government truly had great difficulties to overcome in the way of organized obstruction. As to this, it was getting intolerable. He ventures to say that there was not a town council nor a local board from one end of the kingdom to the other that would tolerate for a week the impertinence which the British House of Commons had patiently endured for many years. He did not think that the country approved of those proceedings, and he believed that the House of Commons would sooner or later exert its authority, and that it would be too strong for the obstructives. Local government in England and Scotland carried with it the obligation to extend and develop local government in Ireland ; but local government in Ireland in any effective sense was impossible until a successful effort had been made to terminate in that country the war between classes which was caused by the dual ownership of land, and until the payers of the taxes were identified with the persons who control the administration. He was convinced that the Government would develop its plans before it again appealed to the country, and if it did so he had no hesitation whatever in expressing his confidence in a favourable verdict which would once more be returned by the constituencies.

LORD DERBY ON HOME RULE.

Lord Derby moved the adoption of the report. He said that they opposed Home Rule as incompatible with the political ideas which they valued—incompatible with equitable administration, with equal terms for all religions, and with the maintenance and spread of free trade. Moreover, they denied that any Irish grievances were due to or connected with the Union. As to the idea of giving the Irish imperial powers and telling them not to use it, it was like giving a child a drum and telling him not to make a noise with it. Let them remember Mr. Parnell's utterance at Cincinnati and Maynooth. They must remember, too, that there were in Ireland hearts to be lost as well as hearts to be won. Apart from the question of honour we should make a bad bargain if we purchased the temporary friendship of Munster and Connaught at the cost of the permanent resentment of Ulster. As regarded that curious history of the forged letters, the suspicions that gathered round the head of Mr. Parnell were almost entirely due to his own extreme and undisguised reluctance to bring the charges against him to trial ; and the exultation of his friends at the detection of the forged letters had shown more clearly than anything else could do their intense alarm as to what that inquiry would bring about. In conclusion, Lord Derby warned his hearers that they must not expect that the fight would be over yet awhile, and there was therefore great need of preparedness. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, and carried. Among the subsequent speakers were the Marquess of Lorne, Mr. Morrison, M. P., the Rev Arthur Mursell, and others.

MR. JOHN MORLEY AT NEWCASTLE.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., speaking on Monday, 22nd ult., at a meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers at Newcastle, referred to the Bill before the House of Commons, the effect of which was to considerably increase the price of sugar. He hoped they would use their influence to prevent such a nefarious transaction as this becoming law. As to eight hours, he was glad the Amalgamated Society of Engineers had decided not to take the opinion of their representatives about an Eight Hours Bill. He was in favour of reducing the hours of labour of the working classes ; but he was firm that the limitation must be the effect of their own individual efforts, and not by coming to Parliament to do that for which Parliament was unfitted. He was not against eight hours, but against a Parliamentary Eight Hours Bill. Speaking on thrift, he said he was against Canon Blackley's scheme of national insurance, which did not appear to be practical. More could be done through the post office. Trade unions had done a great deal to increase the chance of every Englishman having a home of his own, and the Society of Engineers had done a great deal in that direction.

DAILY LIFE OF AN INDIAN GIRL.

THE following document has been translated into English from the vernacular language in which it was written by a young lady of about sixteen. At the examination of a girls' school by the local committee of managers, the pupils were requested to write the story of their daily life and avocations. The exercises which they produced were very similar in many points, but this was one of the best :—" After getting leave from school on Saturday I went home, and put away my slate and books. I next took off my school-dress, and having put on other clothes I attended to household work. When evening came I lit the light in the house, and taking my beads I went to worship our god Jugonath. Having prostrated myself before the great lord, Jugonath, I went into the house, and taking my book sat down to read. When the night was somewhat advanced, I put away my book. Then having taken my food, and washed my face and hands, I spread my bed on the ground and sat down. Then I gave praise to the great Father and supreme Lord, and I went to sleep. In the early morning I got up, and having performed my household duties I took my book and sat down to read. When the sun was well up, I anointed myself with oil, and went out to bathe. Then I came home and changed my wet clothes and put them in the sun to dry. Then having made my reverence to our household spiritual teacher, I made my prostrations to the sun, and having received spiritual comfort, I returned to the house. I then took food, and having washed my face and hands I ate some betel-nut, and sat down to write. When the day was spent I returned to my household work, and again worshipped the god Jugonath. Now I have come again to school, and if there are any faults or mistakes in this exercise I hope that they will be forgiven."

STANLEY AND THE STAR OF THE CONGO.

ENGLAND, writes a contemporary, has her " Star of India." Belgium is to have her " Star of the Congo." And Mr. H. M. Stanley is, of course, to be among the first recipients of the honour. The gallant explorer has had singularly few honours of any kind, of a decorative order. Eleven years ago, the President of the French Geographical Society presented him with the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Among civic honours he had the freedom of the City of London conferred upon him in the beginning of 1887, before he left this country for Central Africa. As a story of triumph over adversities of all sorts, Stanley's life is perhaps unique among the records of distinguished living men. Who could have foreseen—save his fairy god-mother,—that the child who was taken to St. Asaph workhouse by his distressed mother when he was only three years old would become one of the world's most famous explorers ? A ten years' residence, in a poor-house, such as young Rowlands passed through, would have demoralized for ever a youth of weaker character. But young Rowlands, as his real name was, rose superior to his circumstances. When he was fifteen, he worked his passage to New York, as a cabin-boy on board a steamer. He was adopted by a merchant named Stanley, whose name he naturally took. Stanley the elder dying without leaving a will, Stanley the younger began the world afresh. He fought in the Confederate war. He became a naval officer. Then a newspaper correspondent. In 1867 the *New York Herald* sent Stanley to Abyssinia. Next he sought for Livingstone, whom he found, and to whom, in 1872, he said good-bye. His next great trip was " Through the Dark Continent." It is supposed that Mr. Stanley is always the writer, from first letter to last, of his own books. But " Through the Dark Continent " owed a great deal to the skill of Mr. Stanley's friend and literary coadjutor, Mr. Phil Robinson, one of the most charming of writers. However, even without any assistance, Mr. Stanley is a most graphic narrator, as his recent letters about his great journey fully testify.

THE BAR AS A PROFESSION.

THERE are few subjects on which more nonsense is talked, says a home contemporary, than that which forms the subject of these remarks. We are far from suggesting that the series of articles which have recently appeared in a weekly contemporary under the same title constitute an illustration of this general assertion : but it is not too much to say that that series has added very little to the knowledge already possessed by the public on this vexed question.

The writer in the *Saturday Review*, it continues, has taken up the melancholy tale which was set forth by Adam Smith more than a century ago, and which has been incessantly repeated ever since ; and warns all parents and guardians by no means to send their sons to the Bar, where they will find innumerable competitors gifted with the same energy and ability which they themselves possess, and enjoying the further advantage of intimate relations, whether hereditary or marital, with the other branch of the profession. The bulk of the work at the Bar is admitted to be simple enough, and it falls well within the competence of any well-trained, intelligent, and industrious man. Even the more difficult parts of the ordinary legal work do not demand exceptional intellectual gifts ; and the universities (to say nothing of " self-made " men and the Heaven-sent geniuses) yearly turn out a batch of young men perfectly able, with due training, to cope with the most serious problems which a barrister is ever called upon to face, and to do their duty with success and profit in every tribunal from the police court to the House of Lords. But, it is said, the work done at the Bar has this great disadvantage—that there is not enough of it. The supply of competent lawyers enormously exceeds the demand, and the demand for work is qually in excess of the supply.

THE WORST PAID PROFESSION.

When Adam Smith explained that the Bar was the worst-paid profession in England, because the average earnings of a barrister was ridiculously low, while his training was expensive almost beyond parallel, the numbers of the whole English Bar fell short of 300. In the hundred years which have since passed, these numbers have been increased more than twenty-fold. Business has, of course, increased also with the growth of the population, the developments of trade, and the increase of the national wealth. But the thousands of barristers of to-day do not reap from this growth the benefits which fell to the scores of barristers a hundred years ago. Ninety per cent. of the work which used to be transacted by the judges of England, before whom members of the Bar had an exclusive right of audience, has been transferred to county courts, where the aspiring solicitor or his promising clerk can do the arguing and orating for himself. The New Rules, made four years ago under the Judicature Acts, have also handed over to solicitors in chambers a quantity of lucrative work which used to be done by barristers in court. The Conveyancing Acts and other reforms in real property law of the present decade have exercised a similar influence in another important department of legal activity. It is sometimes pointed out that the Bar has on many occasions been pronounced by its members to be on the brink of ruin because of subversive legislative changes, and yet that in spite of these changes the Bar continues to exist and even to flourish. But there can be no doubt in any impartial and observant mind that the changes of the last few years have in fact very largely diminished the gross earnings of the Bar : and individual instances in proof of this statement can easily be quoted by any one who has many personal acquaintances in the Inns of Court, and especially in Lincoln's Inn.

A VERY FLOURISHING PROFESSION.

But when all allowances are made the Bar is not a decadent, but a very flourishing profession. The leaders of the Bar are rolling in wealth. A very fair number of men are making their thousands a year. Plenty young men with nothing but brains, pluck, education, self-confidence, and animal spirits to back them, are pushing their way rapidly to the front and are to be found at various stages along the path which leads to success. A very large amount of work needs doing. The men who are fit to do it, and willing to undergo any amount of drudgery for the sake of doing it, are not a very large body, and bear but a small proportion to those who are nominally members of the English Bar. A man properly equipped with the qualities necessary for success need by no means despair. Let him set to work in earnest and he will probably get work, in time—yea even though all the " elderly ugly daughters " of all the rich attorneys should remain in " maiden meditation, fancy free," till their days are done.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

A LONG statement on the affairs of the Comptoir d'Escompte has appeared in the *Temps*. The shareholders, it says, have deposited a sufficient amount of stock to permit of the meeting summoned for the 29th inst., adopting legally valid decisions. M. Moreau, the Provisional Administrator of the company, proceeded on Sunday last to London for the purpose of obtaining the release of the Comptoir, either by friendly negotiation or by a resort to the courts of law, from the guarantee note which the deceased director thought proper to give to the English and American mines for twenty-two contracts for the sale of copper concluded with the Societe des Metaux. The *Temps* expresses the belief that a recent decision in the Court of Queen's Bench with regard to two dissentient mining companies will have a most important bearing upon the course of the pending negotiations. It considers that it is to the interest of the mines that those negotiations should be brought to a successful issue, because the stock of copper now in the hands of the holders of warrants is so large that if an agreement is not arrived at the production of the mines will for a long time be depreciated. Moreover, M. Moreau intends to confront the mines with the decision recently laid down by the Court of Cassation in the case of the Terre Noire Ironworks, by the terms of which, in consequence of the judicial liquidation of the Societe des Metaux, the rights and obligations of the mines in respect to their delivery bargains are specified and restricted in such a manner that the Comptoir would find itself freed from all guarantee for the future.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO TIBET.

IN consequence of errors which have crept into the published accounts, the *Invalide Russe* prints the following official statement about the Russian expedition to Tibet, under the orders of Colonel Pevtsow:—" The last expedition of the late General Prjevalsky was to have lasted two years, and was undertaken with the object of exploring the yet unknown part of Tibet as well as of penetrating, if circumstances permitted, into the province of Kam (the eastern district) and visiting the city of Lhassa. The premature and unforeseen death of General Prjevalsky did not put an end to the expedition. Its direction was intrusted to Colonel Pevtsow, of the Head-quarters Staff, who had travelled in China in 1876 and again in 1878-9 and who was otherwise completely prepared for his new task. At the request of the Imperial Geographical Society, M. Bogdanovitch was attached to the expedition and intrusted with the charge of the geological investigation. The chief of the expedition is also accompanied by Prjevalsky's former comrades, Leintenant Roparosky and sub-Lieutenant Kozlow, whose experience and local knowledge will be very useful. It has also been decided to slightly modify the zone of the expedition, by limiting it to the exploration of the north-west part of Tibet and the oasis of Tian Shan. Under these circumstances an attempt to penetrate to Lhassa does not enter into the programme of Colonel Pevtsow's expedition. In consequence of this the military escort has been reduced. The chief of the expedition in leaving for Prjevalsk, and, crossing the Badel Pass in the present month, he will proceed first to Kashgar, beyond which he will follow the prescribed route. The expedition will be absent for about two years."

THE ship Balmoral (2,045 tons), which has arrived at Dundee from Calcutta with a cargo of jute, reports having lost her chief officer, Mr. James Russell, who met his death in a tragic manner. The vessel called at Cape Town on the outward passage, and on the morning of Sunday, 16th September last, Mr. Russell called on Henry Biggar, one of the A. B.'s, to come out of the forecastle and assist the watch on deck. Biggar refused, and the mate and second mate entered and hauled him out of his berth. He was then allowed several minutes to obey orders, and on his second refusal Mr. Russell again entered the forecastle, when Biggar, seizing a knife, plunged it three times into Mr. Russell's neck. The second mate ran to assist the injured man, and wrested the knife from Biggar. A doctor was quickly summoned, but Mr. Russell only lived three-quarters of an hour. Deceased was forty-five years of age, and a native of Bangor. Biggar, who belongs to Dumfries, was handed over to the authorities at Cape Town, by whom he was sentenced to twenty years' hard labour.

THE CRISIS IN SERVIA.

M. GARASHANINE has published in a newly-founded review called the *Poglet* an article on King Milan's abdication, which is exiting a great deal of attention. The ex-Premier deeply deplores the King's act, and takes a most desponding view of the future of Servia. He says that the new Constitution has some good features in it, but that in leaving the country before it could be put into working order King Milan acted exactly like a captain who should forsake his ship after having steered it into a stormy sea. The conclusion of M. Garashanine's article is that the King had no business whatever to consult merely his own convenience in abdicating, and that the act by which Servia has been committed to the government of a boy-King and of a weak Regency has practically handed over the country to all the hazards of anarchy.

M. Gruitch, the Premier, on April 20, in the name of the Government, forwarded a long document to the Regents setting forth that on June 15 next the 500th anniversary will be reached of the fall of the crown of the Servian Czars, when it was bathed in the blood of Servia on the field of battle, and that this day is therefore of note for every Servian, as awakening recollections of the former national greatness and of the brilliant virtues of the heroes of Kossovo, and because this very recollection has kept alive the national spirit through centuries and in the midst of terrible conflicts. By this means only, it is added, was the independence of Servia rendered possible, and the national spirits of Servia carried to victory. This national anniversary could not, therefore, be more worthily or solemnly celebrated than at this time by the Servian State now united in one. With this object M. Gruitch makes the following proposals to the Regents :—(1) That June 15 next be observed throughout the country as a day of commemoration for the Czar Lazar, and the heroes who fell on the field of battle for their religion and country. (2) That on that day the foundation-stone be laid for a memorial to the fallen heroes at Krusevatz. (3) That a collection be made, partly at the cost of the State and partly by public subscripton, of all the national songs relating to the battle of Kossovo, with suitable illustrations. (4) That an Order of St. Lazar be founded, to be of one class only, and worn only by the ruler of Servia and his successors. (5) That on the occasion of the festivities on July 2 next (the anniversary of King Milan's proclamation as Prince of Servia in 1868) King Alexander be formally installed at the Monastery of Zieu. The Regents have accepted all these proposals, and a special committee, under the presidency of the Minister of Public Worship, has been appointed to take the necessary measures for carrying them into effect.

M. Ristich has, writes the *Times'* correspondent, asked the St. Petersburg Cabinet to intercede with Queen Natalie, on the ground that she would injure her son's interests by returning to Vienna. But M. de Giers's opinion on this point may possibly not coincide with the Regents.' The *Novoe Vremya* remarks that Russia has no wish to interfere with the interior affairs of Servia, but it must claim the right to try and guide the foreign policy of the country. Language to the same effect is used in a private semi-official letter from St. Petersburg, which has been shown me, and which states that the task of Russia, both in Servia and Roumania, must be to "eliminate Austrian influences." The letter recognizes, however, that in Roumania the anti-Russian party is strong, and may before long overthrow M. Cartargi.

In answer to an enquiry as to the amount of value to be attached to the alarmist rumours concerning the state of affairs in Servia, the Prime Minister, General Gruitch, is represented to have replied to a newspaper correspondent that they were false in every particular. Servia, he added, far from being in a state of anarchy, is now more peaceful, orderly, and contented than at any period during the last twenty years. The people have a Government of their own choice, and, thanks to the guarantee of freedom of election, can return a truly representative Skupshtina. The finances are being rapidly placed on a sounder footing, and both national and commercial credit is rising.

The *Fremdenblatt* learns from Belgrade that the reports about the return of Queen Natalie to Servia are not authentic. It is not probable that the ex-Queen will return without the approval of the Regents. She will possibly visit, in May, the widow of Prince Michael of Servia, nee Princess Julie von Arenberg, at her Hungarian country seat.

The German Government is going to abolish its Vice-Consulate at Nish and to create a Consulate at Belgrade, where also a museum of German trade samples is to be established. M. Richter, now Vice-Consul at Nish, will be appointed to the new post. Already the cheap goods of Germany have begun to compete with those of Austria in the Servian markets, and it is evident that Germany wants to secure for herself most of the advantages of the trade route to the East opened up by the new railway to Salonica.

King Alexander left Belgrade for Shabatz on the 21st, accompanied by the Regents, M. Ristitch and General Protitch, and General Gruitch, the Premier, and M. Taushanovitch, the Minister of the Interior. His Majesty, both on his departure and throughout the journey, met with an enthusiastic reception from the people.

King Alexander, accompanied by the Regents and M. Taushanovics, Minister of Justice, and M. Milosavljevics, Minister of Public Instruction, returned to Belgrade on April 23.

A strange rumour has been circulated that King Milan intends to retire into a monastery at Jerusalem, with the intention of getting himself elected Patriarch of Servia. A Belgrade telegram to the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* says that King Milan is expected in Belgrade before May 1.

The Servian Government has decided upon dismissing all foreigners in the service of the State.

It has been arranged that the young King Alexander shall be crowned at the monastery of Zissa in the month of June.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

WRITING under date of March 30 from Zanzibar, to a friend in Germany, Dr. Carl Peters, the leader of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, states he had already engaged 100 Somalis as soldiers, and hoped to procure from 300 to 400 porters on the mainland, and then set out at once on his enterprise. He had also purchased 30 camels for the purpose of safer and speedier transit. At Aden on the way out he had met his friend Captain Wissmann, Signor Cecchi, an Italian traveller, Professor Dr. Schweinfurth, Count Teleki, the Austrian explorer, and Herr von Hohnel, from whom, especially the latter, he received much valuable information as to the country through which he meant to pass. At Aden, also, he saw Mr. Mackenzie, of the British East Africa Company, and Lieutenant Swaine, " the leader of an English expedition from Mombaz, which has apparently come to grief." Dr. Peters continues, " I hope you will continue to hear good news of us, and that we, on our part, will be able to take part in the solution of the Central African question in the interest of Germany." Meanwhile, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, the latest accounts of the doctor's doings and experiences have furnished his adversaries in Germany with rich material for criticism, and some have even raised their voices in energetic protest against his spending so much German money in so hopeless and aimless an expedition as that in which he is now embarked. The confiscation by a German war vessel of several cases of arms addressed to him at Zanzibar is certainly a proof that his enterprise is regarded with anything but favourable eyes in official quarters.

BAITING THE PROCURATOR-GENERAL.

M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, has been leading a miserable life lately owing to the attacks of the Boulangist journalists and caricaturists, and has been the butt for endless squibs. He has become so incensed that he is bringing a number of actions against his persecutors. Some of them will be tried before the Correctional Tribunal, others at the next Paris Assizes. The unfortunate Procureur complains that he has been attacked and insulted in his private, no less than his official, character. What particularly offends him is the charge that when he served as a volunteer in 1870 he fled before the Prussians. The editors and managers of the *Autorite*, the *Cocarde*, the *Gazette de France*, the *Presse*, the *Intransigeant* and the *Gaulois* have been served with writs. He is also attacked by a M. Beaurepaire, of the Department of Somme, for usurping a family name to which he has no right, and has brought a cross-suit against that person. Two illustrated journals are also defendants in actions in which the Procureur-General is plaintiff. A cartoon in one of them represented him as hiding under his red gown M. Thevenet who has just stabbed a woman, who represents the incarnation of law. M. Laguerre has also been sued by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire for calling him a liar. The alleged lie is that passage in the indictment of General Boulanger, in which, according to the Procureur-General, Boulanger said at a meeting held at M. Laguerre's house that he had made sure of powerful military help, that several garrisons were prepared to rise at his call, and that at Paris he had created a Boulangist nucleus in several regiments.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE NATIONAL DANGER.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH contributes the following article to the *St. James's Gazette* :—

The misgivings expressed in your columns as to the probable effects of the Local Government Act have apparently been fulfilled, so far at least as the metropolis is concerned. Ward politicians and wire-pulling have been introduced, and a fresh impetus has been given to demagogism and revolution. Kennington may be regarded in part as the first fruits of the Act, and the loss of half the other metropolitan seats will probably follow at the next election. By that time the professional politician will have established himself and began to show his superiority in skill, in unscrupulousness—and, above all, in industry and perseverance—over the amateur, while the old social influences will have been losing their power. Presently the boon of local self-government will be extended to Ireland, with results about which our experience of Irish rule in American municipalities leaves us no room for doubt.

To local self-government—that is, the government of the local Boss—for England and Ireland a Conservative Government is now apparently going to add female suffrage. When this has been accomplished, deeper and more lasting mischief will probably have been done to the country in the name of Conservatism than would have been done by Mr. Gladstone's Irish measure, which, like all measures of Separation, could only have ended in the re-conquest of Ireland.

A Conservative friend writes to me that Female Suffrage is bad, and that the arguments against it are unanswerable, but that allowance must be made for the necessity of a " counter-move " That no doubt is the motive. But can any policy be more immoral, more short-sighted, or more decisively condemned by experience, than this of trying to outrun and outbid revolution ? Could the most profligate of demagogues do worse than tamper not only with the franchise, but with the relations between the sexes, for the purpose of capturing votes ? Could greater dishonour be done to woman than is done by thus enfranchising them in order to use them as a card in a party game ?

While half the British nation seems to be possessed with a revolutionary mania, the other half seems to have yielded to a fatalistic despair of stemming the tide. Nobody tries to control events. Yet events might perhaps have been controlled if at the head of the Conservative party there had been men who had solved in their own minds the problems with which they had to deal, instead of men of mere expedients, and expedients essentially demagogic.

Supreme power is now completely centred in an assembly elected by vast masses of ignorance, gullibility, and blind passion, which is fast falling into a state of anarchy and threatening to become an organ of revolution. It is a crisis of political peril, if ever there was one in the history of any nation. You will have either to modify the character of the representative assembly so as to divest it of its revolutionary character and make it fit to govern or to place it under the control of an effective Upper House. If you fail to do one of these two things, confusion is at hand. Demagogic " counter-moves " may avail for a moment ; but they will avail for a moment only, and confusion will then be worse confounded.

Political revolution will not be averted by revolutionizing the relations between the sexes, which, with the family, are already in sufficient jeopardy, as the statistics of divorce and other ominous symptoms show. Political women, as a rule, are Radical, and in Ireland the women will all vote with the priest. Even the immediate gain, therefore, is likely to be small ; and for the sake of this small gain you will have introduced the spirit of revolution into the household where, at present, Conservatism has its strongest seat.

The papers say that Lord Salisbury wants to reward the Primrose Dames. Let him reward them with golden primroses. *Non tali auxilio* : the primrose will not save you. Its substitution for the rose of England is the unhappy symbol of that substitution of a policy of intrigue, phrasemongering, and " counter-moves," for one of English sense and honour, to which the present calamities are in great measure due.

That the House of Lords can remain upon its present footing, few believe ; though to keep it on its present footing seems to be the object to which Lord Salisbury is prepared to sacrifice everything beside. But it is your only existing safeguard ; and if it will put itself in some measure outside party and by the use of a suspensive veto, which is the only power now left it, control the present outburst of the revolutionary spirit in the broad interest of the whole nation, it may yet render no small service to the country. When a great innovation not only in the national polity, but in the relations between the sexes, is proposed as a counter-move in party tactics, the House of Lords will surely be doing no more than is the duty of a revising authority by requiring that it shall be submitted to the consideration of the community for at least one year before it becomes law. But at the end of the year the interest of the community will remain the same, while party tactics will perhaps have changed.

Not one specific grievance has been named which female suffrage would redress, nor has any serious attempt been made to show that it would strengthen, or that it would not weaken, the Government. If a few ladies are very anxious to go into public life, let them take counsel of the great majority of their sex who have no such ambition, but care only for the country and the home, before they insist on adding female suffrage to the perils and distractions of the nation.

A BRAVE TALE OF THE SEA.

THE rescue of the crew in the barque Emilie, from Geestemund, by the second officer and five seamen of the steamship Holland, is the old tale of pluck and perseverance on the part of English seamen. The Holland, when she fell in with the water-logged Emilie in mid-Atlantic, was in little condition herself for lending a hand to a brother in distress. For three days and nights terrific hurricanes had swept over her, doing more or less damage to her rigging and cargo, and pouring deluges of water down her ventilators. It was still blowing half a gale with frequent squalls equal to a whole gale, when a sight was obtained of the Emilie, only a quarter of a mile distant, water-logged and dismasted except her lowe[illegible] mainmast, on the rigging of which, the maintop bein[illegible] gone, they could discern the shivering forms of th[illegible] shipwrecked crew of eleven men. For fifteen hou[illegible] they had withstood the fury of the gale without fo[illegible] or drink. As a mountainous sea was still breaking, [illegible] was at first decided to stand by till the weathe[illegible] moderated ; but after about five hours' waiting, [illegible] being then two in the afternoon of a Marchday, it wa[illegible] decided that the wind was likely even to increase before night, and that as the shipwrecked men could not possibly live till morning where they were, an attempt at rescue should be made while daylight yet served. " I want a crew for that " ! exclaimed the captain of the Holland, pointing to the lifeboat, as the old ship was lying with her lee-gunwale under water ; and in a moment there was a scramble to get into her. Eight volunteered, but six only were needed. Each man stripped to his shirt and drawers, and, secured with the life-belt under his arms, sat firm to his oars, as the boat, after miraculous escapes from being overwhelmed by the rolling of the ship, got clear and began her contest with the waves. At last, adds the narrative of the writer who watched the exciting scene from the deck of the Holland, " we could see the boat stem on to the wreck, and each man in his turn jump into the water to be hauled into the boat, wet and exhausted, the sea being much too rough to admit of going alongside. When the last man was seen to jump, a cheer arose from the overcharged breasts of the spectators, and the wreck was abandoned." Such is the simple, touching story.

LORD SALISBURY ON INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

THE following letter has been received by the Lancashire and Cheshire Conservative Working Men's Federation, in answer to a resolution urging the Government to encourage by every means in their power the extension of the railway system in India and Burma, with a view to opening out South-Western China to British trade :—" Hatfield House, Hatfield, April 29 :—Sirs,—I am desired by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge your letter of the 13th inst. I am to say, in reply, that the Government would be very glad to see Burma and South Western China united by railway. I fully believe that, if such a measure could be carried into effect, it would have the beneficial consequences which you indicate, especially to the industries of Lancashire and Cheshire. It is probable that when the existing Burmese Railway is taken up to Bhamo, it will receive a further extension up to the frontier, but no decision to this effect has yet been taken, as the possibility of such an undertaking must depend upon the conditions of the regions through which such a railway would pass. They have in past times been very disturbed, and the efforts to obtain a partial survey of the country, which have been made more than once by the Indian Government, have been frustrated by the uncivilised and turbulent character of the people.—I am, your obedient servant, R. T. Gunton."

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A RETURN has been issued by the War Department showing the number, description, cost, and place of manufacture of various rifled and steel guns supplied to the naval and land services during the year 1887-88. From this statement it appears that 38 guns were issued for land service and 202 to the navy, the total cost being £347,642. Of these, 163 were manufactured at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, sixty-five by the Elswick Company, and twelve by Messrs. Whitworth and Co. The largest were two 16. 25 in guns, made by the Elswick Company, at a cost of £19,142 each; three 13·5 in., made at Woolwich at a cost of £10,883 each; two of the same calibre produced at Woolwich for £10, 502 each, and two 12 in., also made at Woolwich, for £6,800 each. These nine heavy guns all went to the navy.

Modern vessels with inadequate steam-power, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, are no better off in a hurricane when caught at anchor than the old sailing craft. The Calliope possessed average steam-power, but nothing out of the ordinary. She is at the best but a 13-knot craft; she had steam up, and probably an outside billet. With these advantages she nearly shared the fate of her less efficient and not so well prepared sisters. It is high time, therefore, that we heard the last of the exceptional seamanship displayed on this occasion. Why Captain Kane did not attempt to leave the harbour at once he will probably explain to the Admiral on the Australian Station and to the Admiralty. Without further knowledge, it is impossible to judge whether he did or did not do the best possible in the circumstances. We do not want to detract from any *kudos* that may be due to him, but on *prima facie* evidence there is not the slightest ground for the tall-talk in which our contemporaries have indulged.

The 10-inch Vavasseur central pivot gun of the Sanspareil came to grief the other week during its trials. This is the 29-ton gun that is to be carried right aft by both Victoria and Sanspareil, and is quite a new type in the service. The steam trials of the belted cruisers, Immortalite and Narcissus, have been postponed till their 22-ton guns are ready for trial. They are promised from Woolwich by the end of May.

The Admiralty have determined to admit a number of surgeons into the navy for temporary service. They must engage for at last six months, and are to receive 15*s*. 6*d*. a day, which is what the present medical officers get after eight year's service. Of course, they will not be entitled to any pension, but on being discharged will receive a gratuity of two months' pay. For any young doctor who wants to see something of the world under favourable circumstances, without binding himself to a life at sea, this would seem to be a capital opportunity.

Colonel R. B. Lane, of the Rifle Brigade, who was aide-de-camp to Lord Alexander Russell in North America, has accepted the position of aide-de-camp on the staff of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, *vice* Colonel A. H. Stephens, who has been promoted a major-general. The appointment is worth £600 a year, and is not subject to any rules of limitation; so that Colonel Lane can hold it until he becomes a general officer. The new aide-de-camp was on Major-General Newdigate's staff in the Zulu war of 1879, when he earned a brevet majority, was with Sir Evelyn Wood as deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general in the Boer war, and accompanied the Duke of Connaught to Egypt for the campaign of 1882, when he served at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, being specially mentioned in despatches and promoted a brevet lieutenant-colonel.

The Admiralty have issued instructions for the new composite gun-vessels, Thrush and Sparrow, which will shortly be ready for delivery from the contractors, to be armed and completed for commission at Sheerness Dockyard. The Thrush and Sparrow which were designed under the supervision of Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction, are building by the Greenock Foundry Company, and their cost, when fully equipped and ready for sea, is estimated to be £43,642 for each vessel.

Some recent experiments on the properties of water as a conductor of sound have given results that promise to be as useful as they are curious, though that is no reason for giving the instrument employed such a barbarous name as the "aquaphone." ne of these instruments is fixed under water on each side of a ship's bows and is in electric communication with a dial on the bridge. The noise made by the engines of an approaching steamer within a radius of six miles affects the instrument, which transmits the news to its dial. This of itself would be an enormous advantage at night, but as different sounds affect the needle of the dial differently, it is plain that two ships each provided with an "aquaphone," might signal to one another at long ranges.

Colonel Hughes-Hallett has not yet resigned his command of the 2nd Brigade Southern Division, Royal Artillery (Hampshire Artillery Militia); but it is expected that he will do so soon, in which case Lieutenant-Colonel M. Moore-Lane, on the Retired List of the Royal Artillery, will succeed him The Brigade assembles for training on the 17th of June, and the Colonel's decision will have to reach the War Office before that date.

The Admiralty have taken yet another new departure in the manufacture of machinery. The dynamos for use on board-ships and the engine for driving them, these last of a new design, are in future to be constructed at Portsmouth Dockyard. Two sets are now in hand for the Rupert, the new triple-expansion main engines for which ship are also being made in the Government factory. It will probably be found that before the dockyards can compete successfully with private firms, there will have to be a considerable outlay for new tools and plants. Nothing strikes a professional man so much when seeing the Government dockyard for the first time as the clumsy old-fashioned character of the engineering plant, while on the banks [illegible]f the Clyde the newest labour-saving inventions are [illegible]agerly adopted.

The *Times* makes the somewhat startling announce[illegible]t that "long leave will not be granted to the crew [illegible]he Sultan until the Admiralty have decided [illegible]her an inquiry is to be held as to the means taken [illegible]ecover the ship after stranding." Why, at the [illegible]s, and wherever naval men meet, remarks the [illegible]*be*, this inquiry is the one topic of conversation, and [illegible]e one opinion is that it ought to take the form of a [illegible]urt-martial, as has hitherto been the invariable prac[illegible]e. Considering the immense value of the Sultan, [illegible]nd all that has been said and written about her, it [illegible]ould be a misfortune if the custom of the service [illegible]ere departed from in her case. It has frequently [illegible]appened that where blame has been attached to [illegible]he stranding, much praise has been awarded for the subsequent saving, or attempts to save, a vessel. Let us hope it may be so in this instance, but should it be found to be otherwise, at least much valuable experience will accrue to the service generally, even if it should be demonstrated that, had the resources of seamanship been applied with greater judgment and energy, the Sultan might now be in dock at Malta instead of at the bottom of the sea in Comino Channel. I hear the Admiralty have asked to be supplied with drawings showing the arrangement of the main drain of the Sultan, from Chatham, where she was built as speedily as possible.

From a service point of view, writes the *Broad Arrow*, the Budget is only noteworthy on account of a snarl, in which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre indulged, at the expense of the vote for national defence. This patriotic gentleman, who has been responsible to the Commons for the Navy, puts the reduction of school fees before the efficiency of the fleet or even the integrity of the empire. The position of the Member for Bradford, in regard to our Admiralty policy, is remarkable, but not unintelligible. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre whilst at the Admiralty did absolutely nothing. He filled a post, nothing more. Under his administration, or rather that of his chief, the Navy was controlled by a policy of drift. This went on through the administration respectively of Mr. Goschen, Mr. Childers, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Ripon. In Lord Northbrook's time we had the Pendjeh scare, when £15,000,000 of money was suddenly called for, in order to mobilise the fleet and buy cruisers, and engage transports. That money was practically thrown into the sea. Well, what Her Majesty's present Government are doing is to protect the nation by means of suitable and rational preparations from a recurrence of these costly and wasteful scares. We fear that the guiding impulse of Opposition resistance to the Hamilton scheme must be put down to envy. As Mr. Goschen, in his admirable extra-Budget statement pointed out, the sum asked for by the Government to restore and strengthen the Northbrook fleet is merely a low necessary rate of national assurance. He has confidence in the programme of the First Lord of the Admiralty. So have we. And we are glad to find, though the discovery is not wonderful or surprising, that he is resolved to resist the blandishments of this "light-hearted" statesman, who now shows his fitness for office at the Admiralty by calumny, suggesting that the Ministry, instead of looking after the defence of the empire, should spend its surplus on the abolition of school-fees.

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So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?" —*Tennyson.*

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SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENNEL CLUB SAY :—

ELLINGTON PARK, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, 26th uly, 1887.

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HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS SAYS :—

BRAUNFELS ON LAHN, PRUSSIA, 4th September, 1887.

I have tried your new remedy "HIPPACEA" in my Kennels, and state with pleasure that I found it most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.

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NEW HOUSE, SHADOXHORST, ASHFORD, KENT, 29th March, 1887.

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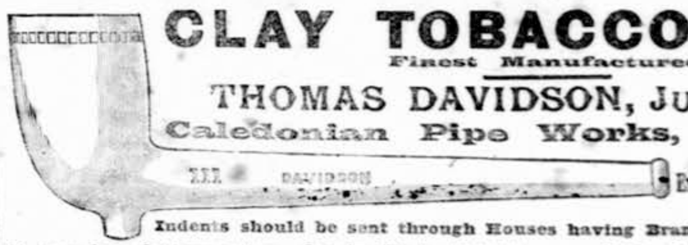

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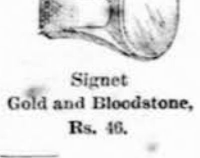

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